The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JANUARY 21, 1897. XXXV—NO. 45

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Stock-Taking

Ends with January—account to be taken of everything in the store—money is easier to count than goods—we've adopted such low price measures as will clear all the surplus stocks—convert them into cash quick—we're willing to take a loss on choice goods to do this—

We Wont Carry Over any Surplus Stocks

—they ve got to go—write now, soon as you read this, for samples and see if the way they're going doesn't interest you and your pocketbook more than anything has for a long time.

50 inch Mixed suitings—all wool—that were half a dollar, 25c

40 inch all wool Diamond checks, **25c.**

40 inch all wool Bourette Suitings—**25c,**

33 inch all wool Neat Mixtures, **20c,**

Lot of all wool Suiting Mixtures, 42 to 52 inches wide, that were 75c, $1.00, $1 25—all at 50c.

All wool Black Goods at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c—all greatly reduced

Nice Bright Plaids, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c—for waists or children's dresses there never has been such a chance to get like values for the money.

All the surplus stocks in the store at mark-down prices—write and tell us what you're interested in and we'll send samples that will show you we mean business. Get samples of the new 1897 wash goods

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The New Hook Spoon Free To All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2 cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friend, and made $13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel. The spoon is something the housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten two cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly, Jeannette S.

A chance to make money.

I have made $1,640 clear mony in 87 days and attended to my household duties besides, and I think this is doing splendid for a woman inexperienced in business. Anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass at all; people come or send for the washer, and every washer that goes out sells two or three more, as they do the work to perfection. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I am going to devote my whole time to this business now and I am sure I can clear $5,000 a year. My sister and brother have started business and are doing splendid. You can get complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Station A, Pittsburg Pa., and if you don't make lots of money it's your own fault.

Mrs. W. H.

Now is the time to subscribe.

PRAISE IN PARLIAMENT

Englishmen Like the Arbitration Treaty.

COMMENTS MADE BY SALISBURY.

He Says It Will Not Prevent War, but Lessen Chances—Principle Likely to Extend and Put an End to Etensive Armament of Nations.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The queen's speech at the opening of parliament in part says:

"My government has discussed with the United States, acting as a friend of Venezuela, the terms whereunder pending questions of the disputed frontier between that republic and my colony of British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration and an arrangement has been arrived at with that government, which I trust will effect an adjustment of the controversies without exposing to risks the interests of any of the colonists whose established rights are in the disputed territory.

"It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the president of the United States whereby, I trust, all differences which may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope this arrangement may have a further value in commending to other powers the consideration of a principle whereby the danger of war may be notably abated."

Viscount Folkstone, member of parliament for South Wiltshire, was appointed to propose, in the commons, the address in reply to the queen's speech. Viscount Folkstone said he was sure the whole country would congratulate the government and the United States government on the very felicitous ending of the Venezuelan negotiations, adding that the country might have reason, in the future, to be proud of the steps taken in the direction of international peace by the treaty of arbitration.

The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, in seconding the address, congratulated the Marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaties.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he thought the reference in the queen's speech, to the relations between Great Britain and the United States was the most important and satisfactory point of the speech, adding:

"Friendship between the two countries must always be the first cardinal principle of English policy."

Continuing, the liberal leader commended the treaty of arbitration as a good example to the rest of the world, and expressed the opinion that it might do something to "relieve us of the senseless armament which oppresses the world."

Referring to the arbitration treaty, the Marquis of Salisbury said that it was not claimed that it would avert the possibility of war, but it would render less probable the warlike rumors which tend to create an excited feeling between nations. The premier further explained that its principal value is that it is likely to lead to other measures of the same kind.

In the house of lords the Marquis of Bath moved the address in reply to the queen's speech. In so doing he referred to the arbitration treaty with the United States, which he classed as being one of the greatest and most illustrious attainments of her majesty's reign.

Lord Kenyon seconded the address and made a similar reference to the arbitration treaties.

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the house of lords, congratulated the Marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaty, saying that it cannot fail to have great effect throughout the world.

The Marquis of Salisbury then turned his attention to the arbitration treaty and said in part: "I can only observe that you must not think we are indulging in millennial anticipations if we hope that something will be done by the treaty of arbitration to diminish the risk of war. I do not say it will remove the greatest risks of war. I do not say it will restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck. But diplomacy is full of an infinite number of small differences, which are caught by the people and press of both countries, and if they are written upon, exaggerated and enlarged, they tend to diminish the friendship between the countries and give birth to a feeling of alienation and resentment.

"The power of going immediately to a tribunal to settle these things will prevent a process so injurious to the good will of nations, especially between two nations who understand each other unfortunately but too well, that if we are not friends we should be enemies.

"But there is still a greater advantage in the existence of the arbitration system, and that arises from the prevalence of popular institutions in most of the countries of the world, where there are ministers who govern and members of parliament and others who criticise them, and this body generally contains one class of whom I desire to speak with all respect. They are known popularly as jingoes. They are very patriotic and their warmth of patriotism sometimes clouds their appreciation of details. But they exist in all countries and you will always find that one of the principal subjects which preoccupied the minister is how to furnish an account of the matter which is satisfactory and soothing to this very excitable portion of his critics. It is my bebelief that a well working arbitration system will prove an invaluable bulwark to defend the minister from such criticism.

The minister then, he said, could negotiate with more determination.

Lord Salisbury then dwelt upon the increasing military burdens of the countries of the world and the danger that the nations would rush into war in order to end their sufferings. He concluded by saying:

"I do not say that an arbitration system will end this, but while the coil is growing, it is our duty to make an effort to devise some system which will in some degree be a substute for this ruinous necessity and which will apply to public war that remedy which was applied to private war centuries ago."

HUNTING AN HEIRESS.

She Is a Widow and Clerked For a Time In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Alfred Ashbrook, a millionaire sheepowner of Melbourne, Australia, died in 1896 and left his estranged daughter, Edith, one-third of his vast estate. The heiress is supposed to be in Chicago or its vicinity, and detectives are trying to find her.

Announcement of Ashbrook's death and the disposition of his property was made in a communication received by Chicago attorneys from correspondents at Melbourne, who have the estate in charge.

The estate of the sheep king, as Ashbrook was known, is estimated to be worth at least $2,500,000. Two daughters beside the missing Edith are the beneficiaries.

In 1880 Edith Ashbrook, then 18 years old, met and loved Edward Townsend, an American civil engineer, at a ball in Melbourne. After a few months' courtship Townsend proposed and was accepted by the girl, but the parents would not sanction the union. The girl, however, married Townsend. The following year Townsend and his bride left Melbourne, going to San Francisco where for a while he was employed on one of the morning papers. In 1886 the couple went to Port Townsend, Wash., and later to Seattle. Later they drifted to Victoria, B. C., where Townsend is said to have died of pneumonia.

With her child Mrs. Townsend has moved from one place to another supporting herself and child as best she could. Two years ago advices from Melbourne state she was employed as a clerk in one of the big department stores in Chicago. That was the last heard of her.

AGREED ON IMMIGRATION BILL.

Features of Both House and Senate Measures Incorporated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The conferees of the two houses on the immigration bill have reached an agreement, and the bill as agreed upon will probably be reported today. Many of the provisions of both the senate and the house bills were retained, but they were modified so as to make it a very different bill from that which passed either house. The Lodge educational qualification was accepted, but its application was limited to persons between the ages of 16 and 50 years.

The Corliss amendment, adopted by the house and rejected by the senate, was restored, but in a very much modified form. As originally agreed to the amendment made it unlawful to employ any alien in the United States. As changed the prohibition is less stringent and is made to apply only to the employment of aliens who habitually come and go—"birds of passage."

FIELD DAY FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

Fifty-Two Private Pension Bills Passed In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The old soldiers had a field day in the house Under a special order the whole day was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Of the 900 on the calendar 52 were disposed of during the five hours' session.

Among those favorably acted upon were bills to grant pensions to Major General Julius H. Stahel at the rate of $100 per month; the widow of Major General Erastus B. Tyler at $75; Hannah E. Rodgers, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, at $12; the widow of the late General Matthew H. Trumbull of Iowa at $100 per month, and $12 a month to George B. Merchant, Fourth Ohio infantry.

Spoke Against Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The session of the senate was without incident Senator Turpie spoke against the Nicaragua canal bill, and the reading of the legislative appropriation bill was completed with the exception of sections making provision for the congressional library, which was passed over temporarily in the absence of senators interested in the subject.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $228,577,254; gold reserve, $142,163,106.

FAVORED BY FRANCE.

Action In Favor of Arbitration Taken Before England Acted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It is learned at the state department that the only official advance toward the consummation of a general arbitration treaty made by any European nation save Great Britain was that contained in a resolution of the French chambers, adopted in 1895, favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States.

A copy of this was supplied to the state department by United Ambassador Eustis and this was gracefully acknowledged by President Cleveland in his annual message to congress in the fall of the same year. Beyond this no steps were taken to negotiate a treaty and the subject has been allowed to remain in abeyance, just as the first suggestion of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain remained unacted upon for more than a year.

It was fully expected by the president that the conclusion of the Anglo-American treaty would lead to an extension of the application of the arbitration principle, as was evidenced in his message transmitting the treaty to the senate lately, but it is also certain that any further negotiations in that direction would be conducted with extreme caution until experience has demonstrated the strong and weak points of the present proposed experimental arrangement.

WEYLER'S LAST TRIAL.

Must Do Something This Time or Be Recalled.

HAS GONE TO MEET GEN. GOMEZ.

Throwing Cuban Women Into Prison. The Competitor Prisoners and Other Americans, Among Them Sanguilly, to Be Released by Royal Proclamation.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Captain General Weyler has gone to Luyano escorted by five squadrons of cavalry. It is the captain general's intention to concentrate the Spanish forces on the outskirts of this city, and, it is believed, to advance with them eastward and endeavor to compel the insurgents to evacuate Havana province preparatory possibly to pushing further eastward to meet the insurgent army under Maximo Gomez.

The opponents of General Weyler say that if he returns to Havana again without having accomplished something definite toward the pacification of the island his recall will follow almost immediately.

Advices received here from Puerto Principe say that Senora Gabriela Varona, the widow of the insurgent leader Miranda, and Senora Eva Adan, wife of the insurgent leader Alejandro Rodriguez, have been imprisoned by order of the governor of that province. Rodriguez is a naturalized American citizen. The women are charged with being compromised in a political conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The amnesty proclamation to be issued by the Spanish government on the king's "Saint Day," Jan. 23, it is said, give pardons in full to all political prisoners now confined in Cuban jails. Among those to be released by its provisions are: The Competitor prisoners, Captain Alfredo Laborde, William Gildea, Mate John Melton, Dr. Elias Bodia, Theodore Mata, Julio Sanguilly, who has just been condemned to what is practically life imprisonment and whose case is now under appeal; Henry Delgado, said to be the correspondent of a New York newspaper, who was captured in a Cuban hospital; Dr. Berancourt, who was arrested recently under suspicion of aiding the rebels.

Many other American citizens are said to be in jail in various parts of the island and in the general jail delivery contemplated on young Alfonso's birthday they will be set free.

COLD COMFORT FROM REED.

Committee Tries to Have Public Building Bills Considered

WASHINGTON, Jan 20.—A committee consisting of Messrs. Hicks (Pa.), Curtis (Kan.), Hooker (N. Y.), Herman (Or.) and Henry (Ind.), has waited on Speaker Reed and presented a petition of 206 members of the house asking that time be given for the consideration of 22 bills on the house calendar providing for public buildings in various parts of the country This committee pointed out the necessity of these buildings and said that it was evident that a majority of the house desired their consideration. Speaker Reed asked them if they were aware that the government was running behind in the matter of revenue at the rate of $58,000,000 a year. It was a question of the ability of the government to meet and pay its obligations.

The committee replied that the bills did not appropriate a dollar, but only fixed the maximum of cost of the buildings, the appropriations being left in the hands of future congresses. Mr. Reed said that he did not approve of this method of mortgaging the revenues of the government, to which the committee replied that they could not mortgage what did not exist and thought that the subject of making appropriations could be safely left to future congresses The committee came away feeling that it was not a cheerful outlook.

PRINCE OF CHIMAY'S SUIT.

He Asks For a Divorce Without Having to Submit Evidence.

CHARLEROI, Jan 20.—In the divorce case of the Prince de Chimay against his wife, nee Clara Ward of Detroit, who ran off with a Hungarian gypsy, letters were read, written by the princess, admitting her wrongdoing.

For the sake of the children counsel then said the prince hoped the court would not require proof by witnesses as the notoriety of the scandal and the attitude of the princess since the beginning of the suit proved the principal charge, viz: that of her flight with Rigo.

Maitre Allain, for the defense, did not deny the principal fact, but contested that all the accessory evidence was false or greatly exaggerated.

Counsel for the prince asked the court to grant his client a divorce on the admissions of the princess. He also asked that the princess be allowed an hour's visit per month to her children, the paying them an allowance of 75,000 francs yearly.

The decision will be rendered in a fortnight, but, according to general opinion, it is believed that the court will grant an absolute divorce without hearing any testimony.

Senator Jones Re-Elected.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—The senate and house have balloted for United States senator. James K. Jones was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

Senator Teller Re-Elected.

DENVER, Jan. 30.—The Hon. Henry M. Teller has been re-elected United States senator by the almost unanimous vote of the Colorado legislature.

Senator Harris' Wife Ill.

PARIS, Tex., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Senator Isham G. Harris is not expected to live.

THE ARBUCKLES ANSWERED.

Woolson Spice Company Replies to Application for Receiver.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—The Woolson Spice company has filed its answer to the petition of the Arbuckles for a receiver It is a lengthy document, the main points of which are:

"That the Arbuckles did not purchase any stock in good faith or as an investment but for the sole purpose of maintaining a lawsuit and putting the concern into the hands of a receiver, or otherwise embarrassing its business, and thus crippling their most formidable rival in the United States; that they purchased the stock with the full knowledge that the majority of shares had been obtained by the defendants, bought by men of means and skill to advance the business and increase the sales and thus be in better competition with the Arbuckles.

It is expressly denied that the mills are being run at a loss, the claim being made that between $500 and $700 profit is made every day. It specifies that the present owners will give a bond to guarantee that the profits for 1897 will greatly exceed the aggregate profits of last year; that the stock will be much more valuable a year hence; that they are willing to buy the stock held by the plaintiffs at any time they may desire to sell.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN SCHEDULE.

The Time of Movements of the Inaugural Train.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—After some correspondence between the inaugural transportation committee, of which Colonel George A. Garrison of this city is the chairman, and the officials of the Pennsylvania Railway company, it has been decided to make some slight changes in the schedule of the inaugural train.

The special train carrying the president-elect and party will leave Canton at 7 p. m., March 1, instead of 3 p. m., as heretofore announced. It will reach Pittsburg at 10:15 p. m., Baltimore at 9:40 the following morning and arriving in Washington at 11 a. m

GOV. BUSHNELL TOASTMASTER.

Hon. Mark Hanna, Lieut. Gov. Jones and Others Will Speak at the Banquet.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 20.—Speaker David L. Sleeper has made out the list of toasts of the legislative banquet to be held at the Chittenden on Friday. It is expected that almost every member of the general assembly will be present. General Aquila Wiley, who is to respond to the toast "The Statesman," is ill with grip and may not be able to come.

Governor Bushnell will be toastmaster.

Lieutenant Governor Jones and Hon. Mark Hanna are among those who are slated for speeches.

Adelbert Will Get $150,000.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Under the term of the Fayerweather will, concerning which the New York court of appeals, has handed down a decision, Adelbert college of Cleveland will receive $150,000. President Thwing states that the will provided that the trustees could use the money as they thought best and were not required to treat it as an endowment. A meeting of the trustees will be held shortly to take action in regard to the matter.

Ohio Men Wrecked.

NORWALK, O., Jan. 20.—The steamer Elsa, which sailed from New Orleans in November with a Norwalk party of gentlemen, bound for Del Tora, Colombia, was totally wrecked on the Colorado reefs on the western extremity of Cuba, Jan. 9. All hands were saved and brought to Havana.

A Whole Block Burned.

EDGERTON, O., Jan. 20.—The Farnham block has been entirely destroyed by fire. The ground floor was occupied by the store of Campbell & Felter and the upper ones as lodge rooms. The building was insured for $9,000 and the contents were all insured, the exact amount not being ascertained yet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

A Non-Sectarian Convention Being Held In Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The Non-Sectarian International Field Workers, composed of Sunday school workers, are holding their annual session in this city at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church. Many delegates are in attendance at the meeting.

This morning Alfred Day, president of the international field workers, addressed the meeting. Other distinguished visitors are: Marion Lawrence, general secretary Ohio Sunday School association; Hugh Cork, international field worker for the northwest; S. Muirhead, Pittsburg; C. C. Wallace, Iowa; Israel P. Black, secretary International Primary union; Prof. H. M. Hamil, B. F. Jacobs, W. J. Semelroth, Missouri; Charles L. Weaver, Indiana; Rev. C. J. Kephart, Pennsylvania.

Plot to Assassinate Addicks.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—J. Edward Addicks was waited upon at his rooms in the Hotel Richardson Tuesday morning by a well known citizen, who informed him there was a plot to assassinate him. Addicks was a visitor to the statehouse Monday night during the progress of the Democratic caucus and was warned by a friend to leave.

Kenney and Addicks Chosen.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—The "regular" or Democratic house and senate have selected Richard Kenney as the choice of each. They will meet in joint session tomorrow and elect Kenney. The "rump" legislature also met and ratified their caucus choice, J. Edward Addicks, for United States senator.

Gallinger Holds His Job.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20.—Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, United States senator from New Hampshire, has been unanimously nominated by acclamation and re-elected by the general court of the state to succeed himself in that office.

NOT DECIDED ON HANNA

Bushnell Repudiates the Halstead Interview.

AWAITS SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION.

The Senator Might Change His Mind About Going Into the Cabinet.—Intimates That He Might Call an Extra Session of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Governor Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio is still in New York, and has not decided to appoint Mark Hanna to fill the unexpired term of Senator John Sherman when the latter resigns to become secretary of state. Murat Halstead saw the governor at the hotel last Sunday, and the former then went to Cleveland, where he gave out an interview to the effect that Governor Bushnell said he would appoint Mr. Hanna for the short term and then let him fight it out for re election one year hence. To a reporter the governor said:

"I was astonished to read Mr. Halstead's interview, given in Cleveland. He saw me Sunday morning and not Saturday evening, as he said. He said to me in a frank way: 'If I were you, governor, I would appoint Hanna for the unexpired term, and then let him fight it out for re-election.' I answered to the effect that I had not decided and would not decide what I would do until Senator John Sherman resigned. I made the same answer to Mr. Halstead that I made to an interviewer last Saturday which was that I had not decided and would not until the time came to act Now, Mr. Halstead, by some strange mental process, quotes himself in his conversation with me, and gives me credit for saying it. I wish distinctly and categorically to deny ever saying that I would appoint Mr. Hanna or any other man to succeed Senator John Sherman.

"In the first place the senator may change his mind about going in the cabinet and never resign. He has three weeks and over to change his mind, and until he does resign, I do not propose to anticipate things. I shall not be foolish enough to cross a bridge before I reach it. I notice, too, that some one says, below Mr. Halstead's interview, that I will not call an extra session to elect Mr. Sherman's successor rather than appoint, owing to the large expense it would be to the state. The expense would be comparatively nothing, as the members of the legislature are paid by the year and the state house is lighted and taken care of for so much per annum. So the cost of calling an extra session does not enter into the question at all. One thing is sure, I will not make up my mind to appoint Mr. Sherman's successor until he resigns. He may change his mind before March 4."

Mason Will Be Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 20.—Ex-Congressman William E. Mason was nominated for United States senator by acclamation by the joint Republican caucus. Lorimer threw his support to Mason and the rest followed. Mr. Mason's election was a distinct defeat for the combination of politicians known as the machine and a clear victory for the McKinley forces of the state.

SHOT BY GAMEKEEPERS.

Poachers on Hunting Preserves Wounded in Northern Indiana.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Jan. 20.—In a pitched battle between Tolleston club gamekeepers and poachers on the preserves of the Tolleston club of Chicago, near here, five men were shot, three of them fatally.

The wounded are: Frank Costwick, shot through the lungs, will die; Theodore Pratt, shot in body with shotgun, will die; Charles Pratt, shot in body, will probably recover; Aliven Bothwell, shot in body, will probably recover; John Blackburn, shot in temple with revolver, will probably die.

Fairbanks Elected Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—Charles Warren Fairbanks has been elected United States senator to succeed Daniel W Voorhees by the legislature.

You Can Be Well

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes exposure, or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

A Thermometer Free.

Warner's Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., are sending out a limited number of accurate spirit thermometers graduated from 20 degrees below zero to 120 degrees above and mounted on heavy 4x6 inch card board, in red and green, by mail, free to any address on receipt of 2 cents in stamps to pay postage. To be sure, this free distribution is intended to advertise the celebrated Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure (see advertising columns) but nevertheless the thermometer will be found to be a useful as well as ornamental article for the home or office and well worth the little trouble and expense of sending for it.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Ia., who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fail to give perfect relief." Prices 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BLAIR'S EXPLANATION.

Causes Leading to the W. & L. E. Situation.

LOW PRICES AND STRIKES.

Nevertheless He Says That the Road is in Good Physical Condition—The Huron Dock Company Undertakes to Secure Its Claim.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—There was an attempt to make the appointment of receivers for the Wheeling & Lake Erie road a quiet affair. Judge Taft, who heard the case in chambers in place of Judge Ricks, who is in California, was unwilling to say anything about it without permission of the attorneys. From one of them, Judge Dillon, of New York, it was learned that the application came from creditors of the road, one of the heaviest among them being the New Jersey Industrial Company. He said the embarrassment of the company was due to the general hard times, and in a measure to the light demand for coal for the past two winters.

The company had made large investments in coal mining property, which had been properly managed, but there was little demand for the product. The price of coal had fallen off 25 per cent. during the past year, and as the road depended largely on its coal business its earnings had been greatly lessened. No dividends could be declared, although until 1896 this had been regularly done.

Mr Herrick's appointment as one of the receivers was made at the request of the Mercantile Trust Company, the Equitable Life Insurance and the Central Trust Company, all of New York and all creditors of the railway company. W. E. Conner, of New York, one of the largest stockholders of the road, refused to make any statement of the case for publication.

A New York telegram says: President A. G. Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, makes the following statement with reference to the appointment of receivers:

"The difficulties of this company resulted chiefly from the extremely low rates now and for some time past in the bituminous coal traffic, which comprises more than half its tonnage. The demoralization in rates in this trade has been without a precedent. Coal has been carried and sold at such prices as were never before known. The most necessitous railroad has made rates, and the others had either to make them or lose business.

"At the recent meeting of the board of this company, a formal protest against the ruinous cutting of rates was addressed the other roads engaged in the Ohio bituminous coal trade.

"Next after the bituminous coal, the largest item of the company's freight business is iron ore tonnage. In consequence of idleness of mills, furnaces and other industries, the railroad has had neither the ore tonnage nor the haul of the finished product. The coal mines controlled by the company have also been hampered by constant strikes. In addition, the recent bank failures in the Northwest, where a large part of the coal carried over the company's line is sent, have retarded collections, and suspension of payments has thus been compelled.

"The interest upon the bonded debt has been punctually paid. Not one dollar is in arrears on that account, and every effort will be made to meet default in interest. The property itself is in excellent physical condition, having recently had the benefit of large expenditure, both for betterments and additional equipment.

ATTACHMENT SUITS BEGUN.

Attachments were issued at Wheeling Saturday evening against all the visible rolling stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie. The writ was secured by the Huron Dock Company, of Cleveland, who claim a debt of $6,744 18 is due them from the railroad company for loading and unloading coal and lumber. The Huron company does not think the receivership established Friday at Cincinnati has jurisdiction over the property of the road that may be in West Virginia, and hence the attachment. Forty six freight cars are now held in the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal yards, and when the attachment was served a passenger train was included. The sheriff learned that it carried the United States mail, and allowed it to proceed. Under the attachments, suggestions have been issued against the Baltimore & Ohio, Receivers Cowen & Murray, the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal road, Receiver Brewster, Whitaker Iron Company, and F. H. Tiers, agent of the W. & L. E., garnisheeing any of the property of the W & L E. that may be in their hands. The hearing of the attachment proceedings is set for February 1, in the circuit court at Wheeling.

The Greatest Monarch

Is a fit subject for pity if he is troubled with dyspepsia, while his poorest subject who digests properly may well be envied by a prince thus afflicted. The dyspeptics of every clime and nation owe a debt of gratitude to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which rescues them from one of the most obstinate and troublesome complaints against which medical skill is directed. On this continent, in Europe and the tropics, this sterling remedy is pre-eminently and justly popular, not only as a stomachic, but also as a means of preventing and curing malarial, rheumatic, kidney, bilious and nervous disorders. It improves appetite and sleep, hastens convalescence and the acquisition of vigor after exhausting maladies, and counteracts the infirmities of age. A wineglassful taken before retiring has a tendency to promote tranquil, health yielding sleep, a boon much coveted by nervous invalids.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

THE FIRSTBORN.

The firstborn, with the mother's arm
Embracing it, in slumber lies.
Hush, lest a whisper break the charm!
Talk only with your eyes!

Husband and lover, on this day
Thy one year bride is doubly fair.
Kneel; let the heart in silence pray,
While she lies smiling there!

Look on her, love her, hold her dear,
The dearer for this sacred tie.
Unnoted for one moment here
Let all the world go by!

—J. R. Eastwood.

A SOLDIER'S ROMANCE

Every evening after maneuvers Maurice Tournier, a young lieutenant in the reserves, was only too glad to get back to the house where he had been quartered. From the first day that he had been quartered in this house his behavior toward its occupants had been marked by great courtesy and consideration. If he happened to meet either of the two ladies in the hall or on the stairs, he would always stand aside respectfully to allow her to pass, but when the elder lady, won over by his deference, invited him to dine with them he had always accepted the invitation gladly. As a rule the elder lady would be lying on the sofa, while the younger one would be reading aloud. From the dictatorial tones and sudden caprices of the former and from the resigned obedience of the latter the young officer had soon guessed that it was a case of a wealthy aunt and a poor niece. The fact was that the young girl, Louise de Lery, had been left an orphan and totally unprovided for. Mme. Primeau, her greataunt and the only relative she had in the world, had therefore adopted her. Without being of a really unkind disposition, Mme. Primeau, who was a great invalid, had gradually worked on and profited by her niece's gratitude until at length the poor girl had become quite a slave. Her aunt would not suffer any one else to do anything for her. She could not bear to hear other footsteps in the room or to hear any other voice but that of Louise, and for the last five years she had thus thoughtlessly and quite unconsciously been crushing all the spirit and all the gayety out of the young girl's life.

Louise de Lery was now 25, and, though she had lost the freshness of her girlhood, the young officer thought her very beautiful. Her eyes were of a deep, unchanging blue. She had an aquiline nose, arched lips and waving, chestnut colored hair, with just a touch of the gold in it that one sees in autumn leaves.

Little by little had the elderly lady been won over by the gay good humor and never failing courtesy of the young officer, and so he had seen a great deal of his hostess and her niece during his month's sojourn with them.

He had delighted in Louise's conversation and society and had soon discovered that this girl, who had lived thus obscurely in the shade, possessed a mind which was only waiting for a touch of sunshine to burst into the most perfect beauty, and there was something romantic in the idea that in this old, gray looking dwelling, half buried in a little old world town, he had thus come across by chance the pale, captive princess of his dreams.

During the last week of his stay it seemed as though Mme. Primeau had scented danger, for suddenly, and apparently without any cause, her manner toward the young man had changed. She was always cold and sarcastic when she spoke to him, and she did not invite him to dinner with herself and niece. The time was getting desperately short—only three days more—and then, through his own foolish procrastination, he would forever have lost the opportunity he now had of speaking and perhaps of winning as his wife the only woman he would ever love.

In the evening, when the two ladies happened to be sitting out in the garden, Lieutenant Fournier on his arrival took his chair, and in spite of the aggressive expression which he read in Mme. Primeau's eyes planted it near to hers and began to talk boldly about his departure, about Paris, and then about his own position and means. Then suddenly and without any leading up to it he announced the fact that he was weary of his solitary life, and that he wanted to marry and settle down. Louise, bending over her embroidery, listened to all the young man was saying, just as she might have listened to one of the love stories such as her aunt adored and which she was always having to read aloud.

"But your position and your income * * * If what you mention is all you have to depend upon, you surely cannot think of marrying yet awhile. For yourself alone * * * of course it is enough, but if you had a wife and children, why * * * it would mean misery * * * misery." * * * And then, without giving him time to argue the point, she rose, and, on the pretext that she was getting chilly, she took Louise's arm, and the two ladies entered the house together.

Lieutenant Tournier did not see the young girl the next day, nor even the next. Mme. Primeau, whose heart was affected, had one of her bad attacks. She staid in bed for the next few days, and the young girl waited on her hand and foot, taking her meals even in the sickroom, little dreaming, in her perfect unconsciousness, that there was in the whole world any single human being who felt any interest in her and who was longing to see her.

Maurice Tournier was in despair. His departure was now so near and Louise was invisible.

He gave a message to the servant for her mistress, saying that he was leaving and would like to say "Goodby." Mme. Primeau sent a cold, polite message back, regretting that she was too ill to see any one, and not even mentioning her niece.

Maurice did not give up, though, even after this. The detachment was to leave the town at daybreak in order to spare the men the long march in the heat of the middle day sun. The young lieutenant gave out that he would take his things away from the house that night and sleep at the hotel in order not to disturb the ladies in the early morning. He made a great deal of noise while packing, slamming the doors, dragging his trunk and his sword along with a clatter—in fact, letting the invalid know that he was really going off the premises.

Two hours later, when it was just getting dusk, he returned by a narrow street to the other side of the garden, climbed the wall and then dropped down among the rosebushes. His hope was that when Mme. Primeau thought that he was out of the way she would allow her niece to go out into the garden for a breath of air after being imprisoned for two or three days.

The young man waited, his eyes fixed eagerly on the house door, dreading every instant that the servant would appear and close it for the night. But at last the young girl appeared. As soon as she had passed his hiding place and was nearly at the end of the path he came out and followed her.

When she turned in order to retrace her steps, she saw him and uttered a cry of surprise. He advanced to meet her, his cap in his hand, and then, when he was once face to face with her, he told her all, hurriedly, eagerly, mixing everything up together and yet fixing her attention in spite of his incoherency of all he said by the passionate look in his eyes and by the tender inflexion of his voice, in which his whole soul vibrated.

She listened to him in astonishment. Her face was paler than ever with emotion, but she could not find a word to say to him—her ideas seemed to be hopelessly scattered. Her hands were clasped together, and she shuddered perceptibly. It was as though invisible wings were hovering around her in the still blue of the summer evening.

Just like some vision she retreated slowly and then faded from his sight in the gathering darkness amid the trees. As she was going, though, he said hurriedly: "I understand * * * it has been so sudden * * * you cannot answer me * * *. Do not tell me now, but at daybreak, when our detachment passes in front of the house * * * be there * * * make some sign * * * smile * * * or, at any rate, let me see you open the window even * * * nothing else but just that * * * and I shall know that you are not angry with me, that I may come and see you again."

When once the young girl was back in the sickroom, she took up her usual place on a low sofa near the bed. The invalid was breathing more regularly and seemed to be sleeping.

Now that she was calmer and could think it all over deliberately she felt deeply touched as she remembered all he had said, and presently a feeling of pride came over her. She was proud to have won the love of such a man, and great tears of happiness gathered in her eyes and rolled slowly down her pale cheeks.

Suddenly, at daybreak, Louise was awakened by a bugle blast, bold, clear, victorious, rousing from slumber the silent fields and the whole country round.

The young girl started up, and she saw a faint, rosy light penetrating through the closed venetian blinds.

In the distance she could hear the confused murmur of men's voices.

An invincible desire took possession of her to break away from her monotonous existence, to live and breathe and to answer the appeal to her love which had so bewildered her yesterday. She went quickly to the window and stretched her two hands up eagerly to open it, fearing to be too late—when a cry of distress stopped her short.

The sick woman, livid and shivering, was sitting up in bed, and seeing what her niece was just going to do she cried out in a hoarse, desperate voice:

"You are opening the window, Louise. * * * Whatever possesses you? I am cold—oh, so cold! * * * Come here to me. * * * Don't leave me. * * * Oh, what pain I am in! I am terrified. * * * Child! * * * I am dying—I know I am." * * *

Just at that moment Louise could hear the measured tread of the soldiers; but, nevertheless, she went to her aunt. As soon as she reached the bedside the sick woman seized her in her arms and kissed her over and over again. But for the first time Louise was impatient and tried to disengage herself from her aunt's embrace. It was as though she were attracted toward the window by some hitherto unknown force, powerful and almost unearthly.

The sick woman took the girl's hand and placed it on her own heart, which was beating wildly. It was enough. * * * A deep, an infinite, pity overcame the young girl. * * * She resisted no longer, but quietly and submissively sat down on the bed, and, taking the invalid in her arms, she kissed the poor, wrinkled face and soothingly promised never—never to leave her. The two women remained thus, with the blinds still down, while with a measured tread of heavy boots on the pavement and a clanging of steel the soldiers marched on, and on, and on * * * until finally Louise heard nothing more but the beating of her own heart.

* * * * * *

In front of the old gray house, holding his sword loosely, Maurice Tournier had felt a terrible pang as he gazed up at those closed blinds. When the detachment had passed, he had stopped short, and then, walking back under pretense of inspecting his men, he had gazed and gazed at that window.

When at last the thick screen of poplar trees hid from him, first, the house, then the square, and last of all the little church, he clinched his teeth tightly together, for he felt sobs rising in his throat, as though they would choke him.

Suddenly, ashamed of his weakness, hardening himself by a tremendous effort of his will against his grief and emotion, he tried to feel anger instead, and he kept repeating to himself:

"It is all her pride and vanity!"

And two lives that might have blessed each other were divided forever.—Strand.

PRACTICING LAW.

The Judge Says It Is Absolutely Devoid of Amusement.

"There's no more fun in the practice of law," observed the judge as he softly brushed away the film of soft ashes from the live end of his cigar. "Thirty years ago, when we used to impeach all the witnesses on the other side and have two or three fights every noon recess, it was worth while to be in the profession.

"I read in my old home paper yesterday that Bill Traynor was dead. There was a character. Did I ever tell you the story about him?

"Bill once sat on a jury in one of my first cases. It was an assault and battery case. The trouble came up over the attempt to build a fence across a highway. There were two defendants and four prosecuting witnesses. The trial was held at the home of the justice of the peace, a clapboard little house right out in a cornfield. We couldn't find 12 men in the township, so we agreed to a jury of six. The justice's wife stood in the doorway during the trial and dictated all the rulings.

"They didn't make any case against us—my partner and I appeared for the defense—but we knew the jurymen wanted their fees, and they wouldn't get any if the defendants won. So we were not very hopeful.

"The six jurymen went out into the cornfield to deliberate. They were gone about two hours and then brought in a verdict of guilty and fined each of the defendants $5 and costs. The jury was about to be discharged when my partner jumped up and said to one of the jurymen: 'Say, who are you? I don't remember seeing you before.' Then the foreman spoke up and said: 'That's all right. Bill Traynor couldn't wait. He went off home, and we got Joe here to take his place.'

"That's a fact. Bill had put in a substitute on the jury after they got out in the cornfield. The justice said it was all right anyway, so long as there was a majority of the jury present, but I got up and threatened to sue him on his bond, so he got scared and set aside the verdict and discharged our clients.

"After I came on the bench Bill Traynor was up before me for stealing a steer, and I made the instructions to the jury rather favorable to him, and he was acquitted. You see, I had a friendly feeling for him because he had helped me to win one of my first cases."—Chicago Record.

CONSOLING HER INTENDED.

George's Unnecessary Fears Were Dissipated by One Word.

She had agreed to become his wife. For a long time he had sat in silence, too full of emotion to say anything, so great was his happiness at having at last achieved the fondest dream of his life. At length his face, hitherto wreathed with smiles, became clouded. A scowl of annoyance settled upon it. She, who had been attentively watching his countenance, was quick to observe the change.

"What is the matter, George?" she asked in alarm. "You are not sorry you asked me to marry you and that I consented? Oh, George, I hope that is not it."

"No, dear. You know that I love you as never woman was loved before."

"Then what is it that causes you distress? Tell me that I may console you. It is the duty of a little wife to comfort her husband in affliction, and I am going to be your little wife, ain't I, George?"

"Yes, darling, you are."

And there was a silence during which no sound fell upon the air except a noise like the popping of champagne corks.

"Well, Georgie, now tell me all about it."

"Well, dear, I was wondering what your father will say when I ask him for your hand. You are such a precious jewel that I dare not ask him for you. I feel as if I were robbing him of the greatest and most precious thing in the world."

"Well," she replied, "if that's all that's the matter with you, I might as well tell you that father and I rehearsed the whole act last night after you left, and I am sure he will reflect credit upon my lessons when you speak to him."

And a great load was lifted from his heart, while he immediately deposited another in his lap.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Dangerous View of Life.

We are constantly confronted with the fact that neither material advantages nor intelligence nor education nor even a good moral record is proof against disloyalty to life. Many causes are adduced grief, shame, remorse, despair being among the most numerous. But perhaps the foundation cause which underlies all others may be said to be the common habit of thinking that life is to be valued only for the happiness it yields. Many people grow up with the idea that if personal life be not personally happy it is useless. Thus, when they come to some epoch when sorrow triumphs over joy, failure over success, pain over pleasure, life loses all meaning to them and is easily parted from. This view of life is essentially untrue and most injurious.—New York Ledger.

Personal Ends.

"Saw you coming out of the barber's this morning," said the sociable boarder.

"I went in on business connected with purely personal ends," replied Asbury Peppers with much dignity.

"Oh, beg pardon, I"—

"That is to say, I got my hair cut and my shoes shined."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The white lily in the south of Europe, particularly in Italy, is an emblem of sweetness, light and life. In some of the country districts of the Italian peninsula lilies are always placed on the coffins of young girls.

BLUNDERS OF SPEAKERS.

A Well Known Orator Points Out Some Humorous Instances.

Mr. Joseph Malins, himself a well known public speaker, gives The Woman's Signal some amusing instances of the humors of public speaking. It is, he thinks, a lack of fluency that causes the speaker so often to blunder. Mr. Malins has listend to a temperance orator deploring the fact that a friend resorts to "the frequent use of the daily glass." He heard a notable lady speaker speak of slum children "brought into the world with no more idea of home comfort than the children of negroes in Africa."

One speaker said, "I rise emphatically," and another said, "I stand prostrate with astonishment." Yet another feelingly told his audience that it was "not the platform speaker, but the house to house visitation and the utterance of the silent word by the caller which did the most good." The statements that "the previous speaker's suggestions were very suggestive" and that another speaker's remarks were "miscalculated to mislead" Mr. Malins also mentions.

Then there is the speaker who always misplaces his "h's" and who prays "that we might be brought to the halter." There was a flight of fancy when the speaker asked, "Suppose if a modern balloon dropped upon an uninhabited island, what would the natives say?" The scientific lecturer said of his coming experiment that "all depends upon the present condition of the body about to be created." A town councilor spoke of "the rivers and streams that abut on the borough boundaries." Among Mr. Malin's other examples is the speaker who began with saying, "The proper study of mankind in general is the—the study of mankind in general," whereupon an urchin in the audience cried out, "You're a-goin in at the same hole you came out at."

No less embarrassed was the old gentleman, who, stumbling through an after dinner speech, said, "I—I have no more to say, and so—and so—I'll make a few more remarks." The builder frankly declared he was "more fitted for the scaffold than the platform." Sometimes the chairman errs in welcoming the speaker. A chairman was heard to welcome a speaker as one "who is always with us, and we wish he would come oftener." Kind was the announcement that "there will be two more opportunities to hear the lecturer once more." It was when the meeting ended that the chairman asked the audience to "close by singing just one verse of the doxology."

BLUE PETER IN WHIST.

The Signal For Trumps First Employed by Lord Henry Bentinck.

There is a house in London which should be the Mecca of all whist players who believe in the new school and the "information" game, a shrine before which they should bow respectfully as the fountain head of all that is modern in the game. This is 87 St. James street, and it is within sight of Marlborough House. Its fame rests chiefly on the fact that it was at one time known as Graham's club, and that within its walls Lord Henry Bentinck first introduced the blue peter, or signal for trumps, which consists in playing a higher card before a lower when no attempt is made to win the trick. That signal has been to the whist players of the world like the pillar of fire to the children of Israel. For more than 40 years it has led them up and down in the wilderness of arbitrary conventions, but it has never brought them to the promised land of better whist.

The blue peter was the introduction to whist of a purely arbitrary signal or convention, and its seed has spread like a thistle's until it has entirely overrun the old game of "calculation, observation, position and tenace," leaving in its place long suits, American leads, plain suit echoes, four signals and directive discards. These seem to have choked up all the dash, brilliancy and individuality in our whist players, reducing them all to the same level, not by increasing the abilities of the tyro, but by curtailing the skill of the expert.—R. Frederic Foster in Monthly Illustrator.

Bone Casings.

Mistake is made by many "home dressmakers" in putting on bone casings drawn very tightly. They should be left loose—even wrinkled—as the bones when inserted will bring them to their proper arching shape on the inside. Whalebone soaked in warm water an hour before using render them more pliable. Belt ribbon should never be sewed to the underarm seams. Bent hooks should be chosen for fastenings, setting on first a hook and then an eye, and so on alternately down the bodice, and it will never unhook of itself. Waist linings are cut an inch longer than the outside to allow for the stretching of the outside material. The extra length is taken up gradually in the seams.

Perfectly Natural.

Willie—Dobbs, in all my life I never saw a more natural expression of contempt than you have put in the face of this woman. Who was your model?

Dobbs—I used two models at the same time. One was an old maid, and the other had had three divorces. The painting, consequently, is a composite.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Did He Mean?

"Do you think that beautiful women are apt to be spoiled?" she murmured, with upturned eyes.

"Your beauty will never spoil you, darling," was his equivocal answer.—Detroit Free Press.

Do Myer says that at Hildje, Siberia, 85 below the zero of Fahrenheit, is considered nothing out of the ordinary.

When corns on the toes ache, bad weather is likely within 24 hours.

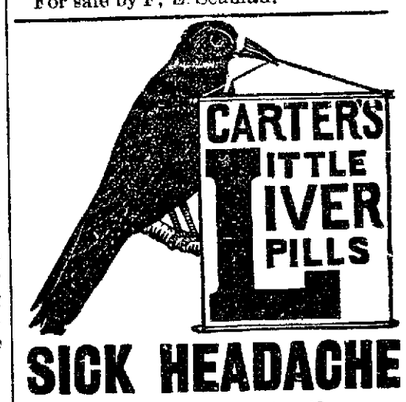
ONE GREAT DISCOVERY

Follows Another. Read and Keep Posted.

The advance in medical science is greater than in any other branch. The discovery of the X rays and the finding of malaria in the blood by analysis are the most recent discoveries, but not the greatest by any means. The discovery of a remedy or medicine that will instantly bring relief to almost any form of disease we think is beyond conception. A remedy that does not require hours and hours of patience and pain before relief comes has been discovered. Pooh! you say. Would you have believed a few years ago that the telephone is such a great invention as it is? Just so it is with the great discovery of Lightning Hot Drops, a remedy that stands to-day without an equal, without a parallel for the cure of all stomach and bowel troubles, caused by over-eating, indigestion, dyspepsia. Relief comes so quickly you will be astonished, and the fact that it leaves no bad results is the beauty of it. The action of Lightning Hot Drops is marvelous, yet harmless, and you will be surprised to know how many different kinds of ailments you will find it good for, and if you once use it you will have no occasion to keep a cupboard full of different kinds of bottles, for Lightning Hot Drops will do the work of plasters, pills, ointments, tonics, etc., and save you lots of money, for it costs only 25c, and the 50c size holds 2½ times as much as the 25c size, and it is sold with the positive understanding that if it gives no relief your druggist will give your money back. Made by Herb Medicine Co. only, Springfield, O.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

COPPER MINING

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Copper King of Arizona 5cts per Share

Write or call and get prospectus.

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Jos. Horne & Co.

HOUSEWIVES AND NEEDLEWORKERS.

We have inaugurated a sale especially in the interests of the housekeeper or the workers with needle and thread. We have spent much time in its preparation. Goods have been brought from everywhere—every department offers something at an unusually low price.

Housekeeping Linens—

Fifty-cent bleached table Damask, 60 inches wide, very highly finished for,
Thirty-five Cents a Yard.

Bleached Damask Napkins, the kind that sells for $1.25 a dozen, for
Ninety Cents a Dozen.

Fringed Tea Napkins 16 inches square at **Five Cents Each.**

Blanket Sale—

Our Blankets are made in our own mills. There is nothing in them but the finest and softest of wool, and the weaving is all that it should be.

At Two Dollars we sell a most excellent pair of blankets, which weighs 4½ pounds—all wool, every ounce of it. It is 66x81 inches. At **Three Dollars** we sell a pair of blankets 66x81 inches, sold elsewhere for **$4 50.**

China Sale.

Cups and Saucers, that were $1 50 to $2.25 a dozen, will go in this sale, no matter what the former price, at
Ten Cents Each.

Vegetable Dishes and Steak Dishes, that used to be 50 cents a piece; your choice,
Twenty-five Cents.

112 piece **Dinner Sets**, English porcelain, very handsomely decorated in underglaze, at
Six Dollars and a Half a Set.

On all the finer and finest Dinner Sets we offer a reduction of **One Quarter** from our regular prices. This is an offer which ought to result in some lively China selling.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SHE SWINGS THE LARIAT

And Sells Postage Stamps With Equal Grace.

MISS BESSIE HILL, POSTMISTRESS.

Subdues Texas Steers and Bucking Broncbos—An Adventure on the Prairies In a Dakota Blizzard—Taking Possession of a Bachelor's Ranch.

One of the most celebrated of the now famous and intrepid Dakota girls who reside in the great cattle country west of the Missouri river is Miss Bessie Hill, the postmistress at Leon, Stanley county. Miss Bessie not only attends to her official duties, but rides after her father's stock, pulls cattle out of the mire by means of a rope attached to the horn of her saddle, brands calves, breaks broncbos and is considered one of the best "cow hands" between the Missouri river and the Black Hills.

Miss Hill uses the regulation cowboy saddle and wears divided skirts, sombrero and gauntlet gloves. She is an expert with a lariat and a crack shot with rifle or six shooter. One of her favorite diversions is to lasso a wild Texas steer, saddle and bridle him, mount upon his back and turn him loose upon the prairie. She claims that these animals are quite as easily subdued as the average broncbo. This daring young lady is 16 years of age, tall and handsome, with unusually pleasant manners, and no one from casual observation would imagine for a moment that she possesses so much nerve and almost reckless courage.

Miss Bessie performs her duties as postmistress in a businesslike manner, but never feels quite contented unless in the saddle.

However, she does not deem this latter article entirely indispensable in her equestrian feats and frequently rides her favorite horses without saddle or bridle, guiding them with her voice or a touch of the quirt on the side of the neck.

About a year ago the young lady had a narrow escape from freezing to death on the open prairie. It came about in this way: Hearing that one of her father's horses that had been missing for some time had been seen on the Cheyenne river, she saddled the best horse in the corral and set out upon an 80 mile ride after the stray broncbo. She left the home ranch early in the morning and rode gayly away over hills and "draws" that were covered with withered but nutritious alkali grass, past bunches of horses and cattle that looked up in surprise at the unexpected and unusual sight of a human being and along trails made by Indians long before the most adventurous ranchman had dared to invade their territory.

Everything passed off pleasantly until nearly sundown, when suddenly the heavens became overcast with ominous gray clouds. A few large and feathery flakes of snow began to fall. Then the flakes became smaller and fell thicker and faster. Darkness quickly set in. The trail became covered with snow and indistinguishable in the darkness. The perplexed girl swerved her horse first one way and then another and at last stopped short. She was lost. Alone on the prairie, miles and miles from any human habitation, and a Dakota blizzard sweeping down from the northwest—the outlook was certainly gloomy enough.

MISS BESSIE HILL.

As Bessie sat there she recalled how a few years before Sidney Barnes was found only half a mile from the ranch with the bridle rein of his horse still clutched in his frozen hand. She thought, too, of many other tales of death and suffering occasioned by storms on these same hills, and with a shudder she clinched her teeth and urged her horse forward into the snow and darkness. How long she wandered about in the cold storm she never knew, but at last her horse pricked up his ears, sniffed the air, and taking the bit between his teeth fairly flew along the road.

When he stopped, the dim outlines of a log ranchhouse, with its corrals and sheds, loomed up before her. Bessie shouted at the top of her voice, but receiving no reply she dismounted, tossed the reins over a fencepost and tried the door. It was not locked and swung open at her touch. Again the girl called loudly, but no response came from the darkness within. After listening a moment the stout hearted girl cautiously entered and began feeling about for matches. She fumbled around in the dark for some time without success, but at last a lucky move sent a box tumbling off a shelf.

An instant more and the brave young lady had struck a light and was staring about her. A rapid examination showed that the place was evidently an ordinary bachelor camp, and its proprietor had been gone only a short time, but who or where he was she had not the remotest idea. However, it was not a time to stand on ceremony. So Bessie lighted a lamp, kindled a fire in the stove and then led her horse to the shed near the house. After supplying him with hay she returned to the house. The fire was burning brightly. The girl cooked some provisions found in the cupboard and ate supper, and then sat down by the fire to dry her clothing and wait for daylight.

The hours rolled slowly by until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when suddenly a heavy step sounded outside the door. Bessie started and trembled in spite of herself. She had never known what fear was in the handling of vicious horses, but this was something different, and coming as it did as a climax to her adventures and trials of the night would tend to appall the stoutest heart. The door swung open, and Bessie gave an exclamation of delight as she recognized the familiar features of Mike Feeny, the son of one of their nearest neighbors.

Bessie found that her horse had carried her to Jackson & Hayes' ranch on Deep creek, and when daylight appeared, the storm having abated, Feeny escorted her to her destination on the Cheyenne river, where she secured the missing horse and returned to Leon without further mishap.

WHAT A CHILD WANTS TO BE

Girls Desire to Teach, Boys to Handle Tools, When Grown Up.

Children in their early teens have strange ambitions. From 2,500 replies to the question, "What would you like to do or be when you grow up?" it is recorded in the annual report of the department of instruction in New York that among the girls 38 per cent wanted to be teachers, 24 per cent milliners, 11 per cent clerks and stenographers, 3 per cent housekeepers; storekeepers, nurses and servants, each 2 per cent; artists, 1 per cent; then follow missionaries, musicians, factory hands and those who hope to be wives and mothers, each about three-fourths of 1 per cent. It is indeed a poor showing for the desire for motherhood. What is wrong with our schooling system that most young girls make up their minds that they would like to be teachers, and that only three-fourths of 1 per cent of them express any interest in being a wife and mother?

Among the boys who were questioned the most popular occupations related to the trades. Fourteen per cent had this preference. Next in frequency came the desire to be merchants, 12 per cent; then clerks, 7 per cent; then farmers, 6 per cent; doctors, about 5 per cent; lawyers, about 5 per cent; engineers, nearly 4 per cent; teachers and soldiers, each 3 per cent; railroad men and sailors, each 2½ per cent; business, 2 per cent. The rest named 35 different occupations. It was noticed that the boys thought that an occupation that dealt with tools, plants or animals meant something that conferred power over one's fellows. Only in boys about 7 years old was there a large preference for such occupations as that of policeman, fireman or railroad man. As he grows older the average boy modifies his desire for the perilous, until at 14 he wants to be a bank clerk. There is one interesting exception to this. The ambition to be a sailor appears at 7 and increases slowly, culminating at 14.

Here is the composition of a boy of 14, parents American, his father a laborer: "When I am a man, I will go to sea and be a sailor on the stormy ocean. Then I can see strange and foreign lands and places, where no man but the sailor can go. * * * I can go among the icebergs of the antarctic region, and I can spend a nightly winter in some arctic country. The dark continent holds many joys for the sailor. He can hunt and have adventures without other cost than walking into them. Because I speak in such glowing terms of the sailor does not say that I think he has no discomforts, for what kind of life does not have its full share of the dangers and discomforts? The millionaire frets about the fact that some bank will go under. * * * Even the poorest laborer frets, fearing he and his family will starve to death when he has no work. And now, hurrah for the sailor!"

And here is a little end of the century old maid of 9, of English and American parentage, whose father is a staid minister of the gospel: "I want to marry a man that doesn't smoke, because I don't like the smell of smoke. I want to teach school where they will let me spank the children. For children knead discipliu. I want to wear bloomers all the time. I want to wear a cutaway suit. Because it looks nice with bloomers. I will wear russet shoes and brown stockings. I want to have my hair cut short. Because it will be coler."—New York Press.

THE EVANGELISTS.

Perhaps It Is For the Best That None of the Original Gospels Exists.

Some of our readers there may be who find it difficult to understand why, since God has revealed to us his will in a book, or rather in a library of inspired books, as the Bible truly is, he has not at the same time given us an infallible text. How much labor would have been saved had we possessed the autographs of four evangelists! To this we answer that, had one such autograph existed, some branch of the Christian church—possibly every branch, ourselves included—would have made an idol of the writer's parchment while neglecting its teaching altogether. We can only seek to comprehend the ways of Providence in one sphere by observing them in another. Man is the heir of all things, yet he is sent into the world to depend for food, clothing and all the comforts and adornments of life on his wits. How greatly is he thereby differentiated from the brutes! How immeasurably is the educated man, and especially the scientific investigator, raised above the savage simply as the result of his own efforts!

Is it not possible that he who gave the word of life designs to quicken our interest in it by arousing afresh in each successive generation of Christians the desire to approach nearer to its sources, to remove the undergrowth of legend and tradition which has sometimes obstructed its free course, and that we are saved from the danger of finding it trite by the feeling that we possess a divine treasure which, though a gift, is not entirely independent of our own exertions for the measure in which it shall minister to our edification?—Agnes Smith Lewis in Century.

Plucking Fowls.

Plucking fowls may be easily and quickly accomplished in this way: As soon as the bird is dead immerse it in a pail of very hot water, the water to cover all the feathers. One minute is usually long enough to keep the fowl under hot water. Too long soaking is liable to discolor the skin. After this hot bath the feathers are so loosened that they can be almost rubbed off. The bird is then rinsed in cold water and wiped with a soft cloth. It should then be put into a cotton bag kept for this purpose and hung in a cool place. When fowls are not to be used at once, they should always be loosely rolled in cloth or paper to keep them from turning dark. Ducks cannot be managed in this way, as their feathers contain so much oil that the water does not penetrate them. —New York Sun.

THE PAINTER.

Nature hath taken her delicate brush,
Her palette and paints and all.
She hath worked in the silence of starlight hush,
She hath worked in the storm's loud brawl.
She works, and, lo,
The frescoes grow
On the sides of her ample hall.

She hath tinted the apple with flushes of rose,
She hath covered the pear with white,
And the osier blooms where the honeybee goes
She hath crowned with a golden light.
The leafing sloe
Is draped in snow,
And the celandine stars gleam bright.

She hath sprinkled the meadows with silver and gold
And the cuckoo flower's delicate hue.
She hath kindled the gorse on the wind haunted wold
And hath garnished the woodlands anew.
The speedwell's eye,
Demure and shy,
She hath touched with a heaven born blue.

And in and about and around them all
She hath filled in a background of green.
The leaf buds burst at her noiseless call
And spread out a verdurous screen,
And wearied eyes
In quiet wise
Find rest in the soothing scene.
—T. Bruce Dikes in Temple Bar.

BONHEUR'S FIRST SUCCESS.

With Fortune's Favoring Smile Came an Offer of Marriage.

Rosa Bonheur gives an interesting account of her first success as an artist in her article, "The Story of My Life," in The Ladies' Home Journal. "To better study nature, so as to impregnate myself with it," she says, "I passed whole days at the slaughter house of the Roule in Paris. One must be truly devoted to one's art to live in the midst of such horrors and in such coarse company. The men were surprised to see a young woman interested in such things and were disposed to make it disagreeable for me. But providence never abandons those who strive to do well, and came to my aid in the person of good old M. Emile, a Hercules in force and physique, who declared that he would take it upon himself to administer a good lesson to the first one who behaved rudely toward me. From that time I worked without further annoyance. The position that my protector occupied was that of scalder and dresser of calves' heads. Seeing how frugally I breakfasted, he often invited me home with him, and there, surrounded by the curious implements that served him in his profession, his wife, as good and honest as himself, made me partake of many a comforting meal.

"At last fortune smiled on me. M. Tedesco, the picture dealer, bought one of my canvases. The secretary of fine arts commissioned me to copy a picture—a 'Flight Into Egypt,' I forget by whom—and I painted another picture, 'The Shepherd and His Flock Seeking Refuge From the Storm,' which I sold well, and, lastly, to crown all these happy successes, I was asked in marriage by a druggist. As the drug store had no attraction for me I refused. My father's position had improved also, but death overtook him very soon after this brightening up of our prospects."

An Etching of a Busy Town.

"Bay-bee, bay-bee?" called the grimy faced urchin coaxingly.

The baby with the white coat and the kid gloves looked sidewise toward the curb. Its mother was one of the crowd in front of the store window and looking at a perfect love of a bonnet.

"Bay-bee, bay-bee?" came the invitation again.

Totteringly the baby approached the curb and smiled trustfully up at the dingy face. The urchin dropped down on his ragged knees, laid the papers he was selling on the pavement and patted the little kid glove with his red, dirty little hand. "Pretty bay-bee!" he said.

Just then the mother turned, ran across the pavement and dragged the baby back. "How dare you touch her, you dirty little good for nothing!" she said.

The urchin grasped his bundle of papers and rose, digging his toe into the dirt of the gutter shamefacedly.

"Aw—g'wan!" he said sullenly.—New York Press.

He Was Sure.

"Drummers," sometimes called commercial travellers, are, like ministers and doctors, fond of chaffing each other.

"I've a great story to tell you, boys," said a drummer to a group in the corridor of the Iroquois last night. "I don't think any of you ever heard me tell it before."

"Is it a really good story?" asked one of the party doubtingly.

"It certainly is."

"Then I'm sure you never told it before."—Buffalo Times.

Buckle's Literary Monument.

Buckle devoted nearly 20 years to the collection of materials for his "History of Civilization." He wrote only a portion of the introduction, which remains a great monument to his literary and philosophical teachings. If the work had been finished on the same scale as begun, 100 volumes would not have sufficed.

Suspicious.

"Does your husband ever talk in his sleep?"

"He appears to, but I have my doubts about his being asleep. Most of his talk is about how dearly he loves me and how highly he regards mother."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A cow has been known to recognize the picture of a calf, and the tiger is said to be drawn to a trap by the picture of a companion. The timid horse, however, takes no notice of a picture, and the cat will not spring at a painted bird.

The ordinary annual crop of silk in China is estimated at about 21,000,000 pounds, of which over 60 per cent is consumed in the country where it is produced.

It is believed that the temperature of the earth at a depth of 200 miles is not less than 18,000 degrees F.

Ministers Should Use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

THERE IS NO PROFESSION whose labors so severely tax the nervous system as that of the ministry. The derangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration.

Rev. J. P. Hester, M. D., Pastor U. B church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physician, writes Feb. 20, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not have heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nervine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and twice on the sabbath. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedies on hand."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.....

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

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JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Taking effect May 10, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No.
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor....	9 03	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont.....	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde.....	9 42	3 33	9 25	.....
Bellevue.....	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville.....	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk.....	10 28	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington.....	11 07	5 08	11 02	.....
Spencer.....	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi.....	11 37	5 38	11 31	.....
Creston.....	11 53	5 48	11 47	.....
Orrville.....	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre.....	1 37	.....	.....	6 42
Valley Jct.....	2 08	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta.....	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	2 32	.....	.....	7 35
Bowerston.....	2 45	.....	.....	7 50
Scio.....	2 59	.....	.....	8 08
Jewett.....	3 14	.....	.....	8 16
Dillonvale.....	4 18	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton.....	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant.....	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct.....	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No. 4†
	a m.	p. m.	...	.....
Wheeling.....	9 00	3 55	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry...	9 12	07	...	...
Steubenville.....	8 55	3 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct.....	9 05	4 05	.....	.....
Brilliant.....	9 13	1	.....	.....
Warrenton.....	9 40	4 6	.....	..
Dillonvale.....	9 57	4 54	...	.....
Jewett.....	10 12	5 50	.....	.....
Scio.....	11 03	0	.....	.....
Bowerston.....	11 14	16	.....	.....
Leesville.....	11 20	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 27	6 25	.....	.....
N. Cumberland...	11 39	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct.....	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre.....	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville.....	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston.....	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi.....	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer.....	2 49	.....	6 19	11 20
Wellington.....	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk.....	3 54	.....	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville.....	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue.....	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde.....	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont.....	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor.....	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo.....Ar	6 20	.....	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron.....	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk.....Lv	6 35	Huron.....Lv	5 30
Milan.....	6 00	Milan.....	6 00
Huron.....Ar	6 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co

Time table in effect Nov. 22, 1896

North Bound	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p m.
Bridgeport.....	.....	6 05	12 26	3 50
Uhrichsville, dep.....	6 00	*8 10	*2 35	6 00
New Philadelphia..	6 18	8 28	2 53	6 19
Canal Dover.....	6 2	8 38	3 00	6 26
Strasburg.....	.....	8 49	3 18	6 39
Justus.....	5 54	9 08	3 38	6 55
Massillon.....	6 10	9 53	8 45	7 14
Warwick.....	6 32	9 49	4 10	.....
Sterling.....	6 52	10 12	4 33	.....
Seville.....	6 59	10 18	4 39	.....
Medina.....	21	10 37	5 00	.....
Lester June.....	8 37	*10 50	*5 44	..
Grafton.....	8 55	11 07	6 08	.....
Elyria.....	9 10	11 21	5 21	.....
Lorain.....	25	*1 35	*6 85	.....
Lester June.....	7 30	10 49	5 15	.....
Berea.....	8 04	11 10	5 41	.....
Cleveland.....	8 40	*11 50	*6 15	.....

South Bound.	1	3	5	17
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p.m	.....
Lv. Cleveland.....	*7 30	1 05	*5 30	.....
Berea.....	8 04	1 34	6 05	.....
Lester June.....	*8 35	2 00	5 30	a. m
Lorain.....	8 25	1 05	4 10	†7 40
Elyria.....	6 50	1 10	2 28	7 55
Grafton.....	7 08	1 05	4 40	8 11
Lester June.....	7 27	1 53	*5 05	†8 30
Medina.....	*8 44	2 00	5 a	...
Seville.....	9 04	2 29	6 09	.....
Sterling.....	9 10	2 36	6 17	.....
Warwick.....	9 3	2 55	6 37	a. m.
Massillon.....	9 59	3 22	7 06	6 30
Justus.....	10 15	3 39	7 21	6 46
Strasburg.....	10 30	3 56	7 35	7 03
Canal Dover.....	10 45	4 09	7 51	7 18
New Philadelphia...	10 52	4 17	8 00	7 28
Uhrichsville, dep....	*11 25	4 52	*8 20	7 44
Bridgeport.....	1 30	7 00	.....	10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport, to Wheeling Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.
*Daily between points marked.
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Uhrichsville only and on same days trains 4 and 6 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

C. [illegible], G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 40	*6 30	*5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 43	7 30	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "		3 45		7 28	
Leetonia... "	9 12	3 52		7 35	
Salem..... "	9 25	4 06	8 34	7 50	6 37
Alliance { ar.	9 50	4 35	8 55	8 20	6 55
Alliance { lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM
Maximo..... "		4 55		8 37	
Louisville... "		5 06		8 49	
Canton..... "	10 26	5 20	9 27	9 05	
Massillon... "	10 38	5 40	9 40	9 23	
Lawrence... "		5 57		9 37	
Burton City.. "		6 00		9 44	
Orrville..... "	11 01	6 08	10 06	9 55	
Smithville... "		6 20		10 10	
Wooster..... "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22	
Shreve..... "		6 50		10 44	
Big Prairie.. "		6 59		10 54	
Lakeville... "		7 02		10 57	
Loudonville.. "		7 16		11 10	
Perrysville.. "		7 25		11 20	39
Lucas..... "		7 40		11 34	AM
Mansfield.... "	12 25	7 55	11 30	11 50	20
Crestline ar.	12 50	8 25	11 59	12 25	16 20
Bucyrus..... lv.	1 16	PM		12 25	2 06 6 45
Lima..... "	2 50			2 00	3 41 9 20
Van Wert..... "	3 34			2 44	4 33 10 17
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25			3 35	5 30 11 20
Warsaw..... lv.	5 31			4 46	5 51 1 03
Plymouth..... "	6 06			5 20	6 35 1 55
Valparaiso..... "	7 24			6 30	8 34 3 45
Chicago.. ar.	9 00			8 00	9 55 4 55
	PM			AM	PM PM

Eastward.	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv.	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso.. "	9 15	4 32	1 35	4 01	
Plymouth..... "	10 33	5 43	2 58	5 00	
Warsaw..... "	11 30	6 26	3 56	5 39	
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	7 35	5 23	6 52	
Van Wert.. lv.	2 18	8 43	6 45	.....	32
Lima..... "	3 15	9 30	7 45	8 30	AM
Bucyrus..... "	5 19	11 19	9 55	10 09	AM
Crestline.... "	6 10	11 55	10 35	10 50	15 20
Mansfield.... "	6 40	12 20	11 00	11 15	5 45
Lucas..... "	6 53			11 28	5 58
Perrysville.. "	7 09			11 41	6 11
Loudonville.. "	7 18			11 51	6 17
Lakeville.... "	7 30			12 05	6 27
Big Prairie.. "	7 33			12 12	6 31
Shreve..... "	7 41			12 20	6 39
Wooster..... "	8 03	1 30	12 14	12 42	7 00
Smithville... "	8 15			12 55	7 11
Orrville..... "	8 30	1 51	12 33	1 10	7 25
Burton City.. "	8 37				7 32
Lawrence..... "	8 45			1 30	7 40
Massillon..... "	9 03	2 18	1 03	1 46	7 55
Canton..... "	9 20	2 34	1 21	2 05	8 12
Louisville... "	9 35			2 20	8 25
Maximo..... "	9 45			2 32	8 36
Alliance { ar	10 07	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
Alliance { lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem..... "	10 50	3 34	2 31	3 40	10 10
Leetonia..... "	10 45		2 47	3 50	10 25
Columbiana.... "	10 54		2 55		10 34
Beaver Falls.. "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M

	10
	AM
	9 35
	9 53
	10 41
	11 30
	A M

*Daily †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. fFlag Stop.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 15: Pullman Cars on No. 9 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville connection is made with C, A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 3** and **9** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent

11-15-96.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R

"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect November 22 1896

NORTH BOUND

	*	*	†	*
	No. 14	No. 6	No.	No. 8
Massillon..	A. M	P.M	A M	P M
Canton...	8 8.	10	PM 12 35	4 1.
Akron.....	8 56	11	1 32	5 0
	9 56	12	2 35	6

SOUTH BOUND

	No			
Cleveland	M 7 10	A M 11	W 9 15	M 6 2
Akron...	8 27	P M 12 01	4 25	7 3
Canton...	9 43	1 [illegible]	5 38	9 [illegible]
Massillon	11 10	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent, Hotel Sailer

CANTON MASSILLON ELECTRIC [illegible]

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Oct 11, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park Massillon, for Canton, on schedule time, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	12 30 a. m.	6 30 p. m
6 30 a. m.	1 18 p. m.	7 06 p. m
7 06 a. m.	1 54 p. m.	7 42 p. m
7 42 a. m.	2 30 p. m.	8 30 p. m
8 30 a. m.	3 30 p. m.	9 30 p. m
9 30 a. m.	4 30 p. m.	10 30 p. m
10 30 a. m.	5 06 p. m.	
11 30 a. m.	5 42 p. m.	

*Daily, except Sunday.

All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon

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SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

Of course Senator-elect Fairbanks, of Indiana, had to be born in Ohio.

William E. Mason becomes senator from Illinois in spite of his popular sobriquet "Billy." It shows the importance of little things when it is said that the most serious opposition to Mr. Mason was on the ground that a man known far and wide as "Billy" Mason might be a very good man indeed, weighing several hundred pounds, but not such a man as could wear with dignity the title of United States Senator.

The election of M. D. Ratchford, of Massillon, to the presidency of the United Mine Workers' was expected, and was deserved. Mr. Ratchford has been one of the best leaders the miners have ever had. He possesses information and judgment, and has had the good sense not to mix his politics and his work in the field of labor. That his administration may be successful, and result in a better understanding between the miners and their employers is the wish of THE INDEPENDENT and everyone else

The straits of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway have been brought about by a variety of causes. One of them mentioned by President Blair is the number of prolonged strikes on the part of the miners. The condition of the company shows that however the miners may feel about their wages—and nobody can say that they are over-paid, their employers do not lie on beds of flowery ease, either. We discover that the Wheeling & Lake Erie has been doing business at a loss, and that it has been driven into that position by the fierce competition brought on by a depressed market and the savage eagerness of the railroad coal operators to get possession of what market there is.

The cabinet situation seems to be unchanged, except that Major McKinley now has Mr. Platt's views. The Major's next friends think he would like to appoint Gen Woodford as secretary of the navy. His appointment would dislocate former Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, now generally slated as secretary of the navy, but Mr. Long could be given an other portfolio. This is the latest view of the slate makers: Sherman, secretary of state; McCleary, Smith, or some one else, for secretary of the treasury; Woodford, for secretary of the navy; Alger, for secretary of war; Payne, of Wisconsin, for postmaster general; Goff, of West Virginia, for attorney general; McKenna, of California, for secretary of the interior, and Wilson, of Iowa, for secretary of agriculture.

THE SUN TO THE RESCUE.

In the following language the New York Sun sends thunderbolts of wrath after the unrighteous persons who make fun of the serious labors of our own Jacob Sechler Coxey in the cause of paper and humanity:

"Some malicious persons are amusing themselves by dwelling with ungodly glee upon the fact that while Prof Coxey, the pedestrian economist of Massillon, O., was busy at St. Louis, founding a new party, writing a letter to the people of the United States, and transacting other important business, some quarrymen who have had the honor of working for him struck on the illiberal ground that for some weeks they had got no pay. These workmen are entirely unworthy of being in the service of a friend of humanity. What do they want of wages when they can have the invaluable words of Professor Coxey? Why don't they pay themselves in his non-interest bearing bonds? It is sad to see a lofty-domed thinker bothered with trivial questions."

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

The administration forces are all laboring for Mr. Hanna, and the first line of work is to get up a public sentiment unfavorable to the holding of an extra session of the legislature. If Gov. Bushnell is compelled to assume the personal responsibility of making the appointment, Mr. Hanna's friends seem to think that he will not venture to oppose what they regard as clearly defined popular will.

If Mr. Hanna could be induced to consent to accept the short term with an agreement not to stand as a candidate for the long term which begins March 4, 1899, Gov. Bushnell probably would be glad to appoint him without question. But Mr. Hanna will not submit to conditions. He wants a career in the senate, and would object to being sent there for a year or two as a rich man who ought to be willing to get out after that and make place for another. Mr. Hanna is ambitious. He has developed a capacity to make speeches and he has ideas about trade and commerce and ship canals. He does not expect to sit in the senate and chew a string like the late Henry B. Payne, nor abandon his official duties to make money like Brice. He wants to make a reputation more imperishable than that of organizer of another man's campaign.

WHY NOT MR HANNA?

A correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT seems to dislike the idea of having Mr. Hanna sent to the senate because he is rich. Mr. Hanna is rich. He made his money by well directed efforts in legitimate business lines. He has wrecked no railroads, he has not used his influence as a director in corporations to compel the innocent stockholders of those corporations to buy at a round advance properties he got hold of for a song, he has not devoted years of his life to boodling methods, and he stands before the people on his own merits as a citizen. THE INDEPENDENT does not think of any other citizen of Ohio whose distinguished career entitles him to consideration over and above Mr. Hanna. Mr. Hanna has brains and has proved it. He has a happy faculty of expression in strong Anglo Saxon sentences, and he keeps good faith with his friends. If it was only because Mr. Hanna had money that his candidacy is being pressed, THE INDEPENDENT would say "no" heartily. But riches well earned and well used should not bar a man's progress. Foraker is to go in the Senate, Sherman is to go into the cabinet, and most of our younger public men are at present well taken care of in the house of representatives.

ALCOHOLISM AND CIVILIZATION.

Alcoholism is not an unmixed evil, so recent writers undertake to say. The theory that it is one of the means used by nature for killing off the weak and procuring the survival of the less unfit seems to have a fair amount of basis, and though it is not new, it is perhaps entitled to more attention than is gets. This theory is dwelt upon in a work on "The Recent Evolution of Man," by Mr. G. Archdall Reid, who brings out the point that alcohol is not only efficient, like other forms of destruction, in hindering the multiplication of the less fit, but that in a way it tends to work its own cure by destroying those who can neither drink it safely nor let it alone. Savages to whom alcohol is a novelty are killed off by it with extreme rapidity. Civilized men stand it much better, and though they cannot be said to thrive on it, many of them use it habitually in moderation without much detriment, and some of them drink it very much too freely for a long time before they succumb. Mr. Reid thinks that the nations which have had alcohol in use the longest are now least affected by it and rank as the most temperate. Among these more temperate nations he includes the peoples of southern Europe, who have been wine drinkers so long that the individuals who were not fitted to endure alcohol have largely perished, and a majority of those who survive are born with a fair capacity for its use. It may be added that nothing in the theory which Mr. Reid supports affords any encouragement to any individual to cultivate a special capacity for the consumption of alcohol, or warrants folks who cannot tipple safely in using intoxicants at all.

COAL MINE ECONOMIES.

A few days ago THE INDEPENDENT said something about economies in coal production which the operators in the vicinity of Wellston and Coalton propose to introduce The plan, concerning which more information is now available, in brief, involves the building of immense central power houses for the purpose of furnishing electricity to run all the mining machines needed to operate every mine in the valley. By the use of this agent machines can be operated at a very slight cost, and it is expected that the fuel can be produced at a rate cheap enough to compete with the mines of West Virginia

Two power houses are to be erected at Wellston and Coalton, from which by a system of wiring the power can be conveyed to all the different mines in the several districts, as well as a perfect system of incandescent lighting, which will do away to a great extent with the danger of fire, which is at present an always dreaded danger in the mines of the country.

The kind of machines that will be placed in the mines, it is estimated, will do the work of eight men, on the average, through the different veins of coal and under usual conditions. Each machine will require two men to operate it. This means a reduction of 75 per cent of the working force of miners, though the same number of trappers, drivers and overhead men will be needed.

The plan has been submitted to eminent electrical engineers, and they have stated without a dissenting voice that there will be no difficulty experienced in carrying sufficient power by a system of insulated wires to all the mines of the district Furthermore, the cost will be greatly reduced, as at present each operator is obliged to have his own power house.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c. and $1 per box. Williams M'f'g Co., prop's, Cleveland, O.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, O.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHO SHALL BE SENATOR

Views and Interviews with Massillonians.

MR. HANNA THE FAVORITE.

Public Opinion Gathered Up for the Consideration of Governor Bushnell and the Members of the Stark County Delegation in the General Assembly.

Who shall be senator to succeed John Sherman after the fourth of March? Should Governor Bushnell appoint some one to fill the vacancy, or ought he call the general assembly together to elect a new senator? Senator Sherman's present term expires on March 4, 1899. The general assembly is not in session this winter. The constitution of the United States provides as follows for such a contingency:

If vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Views of Massillonians on this important matter have been obtained as follows:

Senator S. J Williams having been caught at last by a telegram, in New Orleans, wires: "I would prefer to have the governor fill a vacancy. I am against special session."

Representative George W. Wilhelm, of Justus, says: "As yet I have no choice for senator to succeed John Sherman. This has come too suddenly upon me. I can say the same on the advisability of an extra session. Of course, if I were the governor myself I would call one, but he may see the matter in another light."

Representative John H. Williams personally has no choice. He has heard the names of many good Republicans associated with the office, and he will be for the man most favorably regarded by his constituents. Mr Williams intends to make every effort to learn the general feeling of his supporters and will be governed thereby.

Auditor Wm. M. Reed—I can make no choice at present.

County Clerk Casselman—Hanna should have the appointment by all means.

I B. Dangler—Hanna. Who has more fairly earned the place than he, and who can better fill it?

Dr. Maurice Smith—I am opposed to any person who is a part of a political machine, therefore I regard neither Bushnell or Hanna with favor.

John O. Garrett—I am in favor of Hanna.

J. A. McLaughlin and 'Squire R. A. Pollock—We also feel that the honor is due M. A. Hanna.

Z T. Baltzly—Hanna is my choice.

C. W. Russell—I am for Hanna, first, last and all the time.

E C. Merwin—I think Mr Hanna deserves the appointment.

James Bayliss—I am in favor of John H. Williams.

William Atwater—I am in favor of Mr. Hanna, because he bought me my white pants.

V. S. Russell—Hanna is my man.

C O. Heggem—I think I would prefer to see Mr. Hanna appointed.

Solicitor Willison—I have no choice.

J. W. McClymonds—Had nothing to say.

J. M. Taggart—From a political standpoint Mr. Hanna truly deserves the appointment. As a representative citizen no man is better qualified.

Jacob Foltz—Mr. Hanna surely deserves the appointment.

James H. Hunt refused to express his opinion.

Wm. F. Ricks—Mr. Hanna should be Senator Sherman's successor in the Senate.

J. L Green—Mr. Hanna is my man.

Joseph Coleman—Hanna.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease—I have not given the matter any thought.

H. C. Brown—Mark Hanna is my first choice; after that any Republican not endorsed by Mr. Foraker.

J. W. Schuckers—I endorse Mr. Hanna first and last.

F. J. Stout—Mr. Hanna's loyal efforts in behalf of President-elect McKinley, during the campaign, should certainly secure him the appointment as Mr. Sherman's successor.

H W. Parsons—Hanna most assuredly.

James N. Merwin—Mr. Hanna is my choice.

The Coxey Quarry Trouble.

Louis Eckert, a quarryman discharged by the manager of J. S. Coxey's stone quarry because of alleged leadership of the short lived strike, sends the following card, which he desires published: "The stone quarrymen's union was organized June 3, 1896. It was organized to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Bell, who is Mr. Coxey's superintendent, who said if we would organize a union we would soon be getting as much for eight hours' work as we did for ten. An item in the paper stated that Charles Martin, Louis Eckert and William Eninger were ring leaders in the strike. Now these men were only appointed a committee, last Monday night, to state that there would be no more work until all were paid. The others said that they would stand by us. Instead of doing so they went back on the agreement and returned to work; while their committee are made to bear the responsibility of being leaders'."

"I was troubled with that dreadful disease called dropsy; swollen from head to foot. Burdock Blood Bitters has completely cured me. It is a most wonderful medicine." Joseph Herick, Linwood, Ont.

IT IS NOT TRUE.

Ex-President Harrison Will not go to London.

Replying to THE INDEPENDENT'S inquiry concerning the truth that Ex-President Harrison had been offered and had accepted the post of ambassador to England, his private secretary answered:

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan 19—There is no truth in the report regarding Gen. Harrison. E. TIBBOT, Secretary.

HE PREPARED TO DIE.

A Singular Experience at the Sailer Hotel.

MR. C. L. TAMBLING'S CASE.

He Announces Monday Night That He is About to Die and Sends for an Undertaker—This Morning He Comes Down to Breakfast Alive and Well.

C. L. Tambling was taken suddenly ill with what appeared to be heart failure, a little more than an hour after retiring to his room in the Hotel Sailer, Monday evening. He had just enough strength to dress himself and descend the stairs to the office. He walked to the register counter and then grew so weak that he had to be assisted to a chair. Several persons asked him if they should call a physician, but to all he responded in the negative. He even refused to drink the brandy which was offered him.

He breathed hard for a moment and then said: "I think I shall die before morning; send for Undertaker Willaman at once" The latter and Mr. Tambling have been intimate friends for many years, their acquaintance dating back to the time when Mr. Willaman was engaged in the furniture business in Massillon. Mr. Tambling was at that time, and is yet, a traveling salesman for several furniture manufacturing firms.

Mr. Willaman arrived, and Mr Tambling told him he expected to die before morning and wanted Mr. Willaman to take charge of his body and property. Mr. Willaman tried to dissuade him, but his friend was firm in his belief that the end was near.

They parted about midnight, and when Mr. Willaman called there this morning he found Mr. Tambling at the breakfast table. He had recovered later in the night, to his great amazement, and had decided to return home. He resides in Oberlin and has a family. He is in the neighborhood of 70 years of age, and is a firm believer in divine power to cure human ills. Mr. Tambling is very temperate in all his habits, and would not knowingly eat a particle of food containing liquor or lard. Before leaving this morning he said that while had recovered from the attack, he felt that it was the beginning of the end, and that death was near.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

All Sorts of Cases Settled and Begun at the County Seat.

CANTON, Jan. 19.—Oscar Schwartz, a resident of Marlboro, was arrested this morning by Deputy Game Warden Dangeleisen, of Massillon, for killing rabbits. Schwartz will be tried today in Justice Webb's court, in this city. Several other arrests for the same offense will likely follow.

A motion for a new trial was overruled yesterday in the $10,000 damage case of John Godar vs. The Canton Steel Company. The case was then appealed, but later was settled by the company paying Godar $1,100 and also paying the court costs The Glodde $5,000 damage case against the same company was settled out of court for $750.

The Central Union Telephone Company, claiming its lines have been injured on certain streets in Canton by being paralleled by wires strung by the Canton Light, Heat and Power Company, brought suit against the latter corporation Monday afternoon. The court is petitioned to issue an injunction restraining the defendant company from using the wires referred to. The proximity of the two currents of electricity, it is alleged, causes a constant humming and buzzing in the telephone instruments.

In the estate of Charles J. Bammerlin, of Massillon, a certificate of partition has been granted...A second partial account has been filed in the estate of Nancy Umhenhour, of Massillon, and a divident to creditors of 18 per cent ordered...In the estate of Wm. H. Barr, of Lexington township, inventory and appraisement have been filed...The will of Andrew Sell, of Nimishillen township, has been filed for probate ..Orlando H. Bachtel has been appointed administrator of the estate of Ella Bachtel, of Canton...A final account has been filed in the estate of Joseph Miller, of Canton...Marriage licenses have been granted to John Carlson and Ethel Knowles, of New Berlin; David Phillips and Mary Links, of Canal Fulton, and James N. Morgan and Anna Lipps, of Massillon.

The Stark County Agricultural Society has elected officers for this year as follows: President, C. M. Welty, Pike township; vice president, A. Shaffer, Washington township; treasurer, Henry A. Wise, Canton; secretary, J. H Lehman, Canton; marshal, George Albright, Lake township. President Welty appointed the Hon. S. A. Conrad, George Stover and Andrew Pontius as the finance committee. The other committees will be announced at the next meeting. It was decided to hold the Stark county fair four days, beginning on Tuesday, September 28, 1897. President Conrad retires after having brought the last county fair up to a successful point, rescuing the enterprise from its previous discreditable reputation. If Mr. Welty succeeds as well, nothing more can be desired.

RECEIVERS IN TOWN.

They Come to Inspect W. & L. E. Property.

A BUSY DAY WAS PUT IN.

Messrs. Herrick and Blickensderfer Come to Massillon—Preparations for a Long Term of Service—Friends of Mr. Blair Think the Receivership will be Lifted.

The W. & L. E private car "Lawrence," brought Receivers Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blickensderfer to this city on train No. 6, arriving at 6:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. They remained but a short time then continued east by special train. Their special left Wheeling on the return trip early this morning, and a general inspection of the company's property is being made. Messrs. Herrick and Blickensderfer will likely reach Massillon this afternoon between 2 and 2:30 o'clock.

A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—President Blair's friends assert confidently today that the Wheeling & Lake Erie receivership is only a temporary arrangement. One of them who returned today from New York, stated positively that the property will be out of the hands of the court inside of a month.

"The company has only asked for temporary relief," he said, "and Mr. Blair is in New York to arrange for a reorganization scheme."

Mr. Blair was expected to return this morning and his friends point to this as a significant fact.

In the meantime, Receiver Blickensderfer, sphinx-like, has not a word to say as to the truth of the rumors. Mr. Blickensderfer left last evening for Massillon, where he will meet Co Receiver Herrick. They expect to make a thorough inspection of the property preparatory to outlining their policy. From all of their movements, they appear to be preparing for a long term as receivers of the road in face of all the statements to the contrary.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

A Massillon Man Who Wanted to Elope—A Truancy Case—Probate News.

CANTON, Jan. 18.—A petition has been filed in court by Lawyer Robert H. Folger, of Massillon, wherein Mary Penn brings action for a divorce from Frank Penn, whom she married in 1895. Non support and neglect are charged, and the plaintiff also avers that the plaintiff has been paying attention to a girl in Massillon, whom he has been endeavoring to prevail upon to elope. Mrs. Penn further desires the restoration of her maiden name, Mary Wodtley.

Truant Officer Willis is today investigating the case of the 15-year-old Cooper boy, who has been loafing about the city for several days, sleeping in barns, cellars and almost any place affording shelter. Young Cooper claims to be from Massillon, and that his father, who keeps a grocery store there, drove him from home.

Christian Schawecker has applied for a divorce from Hannah Schawecker, charging the latter with drunkenness and neglect. Wann & Bow are the plaintiff's attorneys. Mr. and Mrs. Schawecker were married in Allegheny.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Franklin P. Sluss and Sarah F. Wenger of Middlebranch; Nathan Terrenbaum and Lena Boboroff of Canton; Joseph Ray and Cora Lilly of McDonaldsville, and Rees J Jones and Anna Cartwright of East Greenville.

Thomas H. St. John has been appointed administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of Jacob Brankel, of Canton. Inventory and appraisement has been filed in the estate of Samuel Garretson, of Alliance. A final account has been filed in the estate of Azariah Charlton, of Bethlehem township. In the estate of Philomena Choffin, of Canton, sale of chattel property has been confirmed The wills of Andreas Lothamer and Steven Fuslerty, of Plain township, have been filed for probate. Aaron Best, of Canton, assigned on Saturday, to Levi Summers. The assets are estimated at $4,000 and the liabilities the same.

M'KINLEY'S CALLERS.

People Who Visited Him Monday—What They Wanted.

CANTON, Jan. 19.—Former Senator Higgins and Messrs. Morris and Bird, of Delaware, called upon the President-elect, Monday, to talk over the senatorial situation in that state, and to discuss other matters political. Events in Delaware are being closely watched these days in Canton, and it is safe to assert that whatever happens, the impossible Addicks will receive scant recognition.

Another interesting visitor was C. A. Pillsbury, the great Minneapolis miller, and son of former Governor Pillsbury. Mr. Pillsbury said that although Minnesota was seriously divided by the cabinet aspirations of former Governor Merriam and Senator Davis, and to such an extent that neither could be appointed, he was not without hope that his state would secure a place in Major McKinley's council. It is fully believed that Mr. Pillsbury came to urge Representative McCleary upon the President-elect for secretary of the treasury.

Sam J. Roberts, Republican state chairman for Kentucky, waited his turn and afterwards insisted that his call had no significance. However, he did not fail to mention that St. John Boyle, of his state, was being groomed for a cabinet office Wm. M. Hahn, the Mansfield statesman who wants to be marshal of the District of Columbia, spent some time with the Major, too.

Although the odd presents sent to the McKinleys are not now mentioned by members of the household, they continue to come in numbers and variety. Today, for instance, there came a rug made of the skins of white and black sheep, the white being cut to represent a lamb, under which were the words, "Protect Me." Four English ring-necked pheasants from Ohio, and a deer from Indian territory, were also among the tributes.

FOOD FOR THE PASSOVER.

Massillon Mills Secure an Important Order.

The Sippo Valley mills Tuesday morning began to grind the flour that is to be made into matzoths, or cakes of unleavened bread, that will be eaten, during the feast of the Passover, by members of the Jewish church throughout the eastern part of the United States. The order is for 500 barrels, which will fill four railway cars.

Rabbi M. S. Zewitz and D. S. Osgood, of Pittsburg, arrived in Massillon Monday evening. They inspected the wheat of which the flour is to be made Tuesday morning, and made an investigation of the machinery and the mill in general, to satisfy themselves that everything is as free from dirt as it is possible to be. The wheat is of the finest grade obtainable, and everything with which it comes in contact must be scrupulously clean. To bring about these conditions a day must usually be spent polishing the bolts and screws and dusting the interior of the mill from cellar to garret.

The flour will be shipped to R. Caplan, in Pittsburg, a relative of Osgood, who will bake it into bread.

The feast of the Passover begins on the fifteenth day of the Jewish month Nisan, or April 17, and continues for eight days.

The matzoths are about ten inches square and very thin. The people of the Jewish belief, during the eight days of the feast, must eat no other bread than this. They may grind it into flour and bake it into some other form, but it can only be mixed with water.

The feast of the Passover commemorates the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of a lamb.

These matzoths which are used by the Hebrews now, are the same kind as those used during the time when the Hebrews were driven out of Egypt by King Pharaoh, when they had no time to bake the bread, as formerly used. They hurriedly prepared cakes in this manner from the dough which they had previously prepared for making bread.

STOOD THE TEST

Applied by Skillful Physicians and Professors—Satisfactory Proof of Merit in

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER.

Merit must be recognized; but the distinction must be proven beyond a doubt. Physicians are very slow to prescribe a preparation until the subject has been thoroughly discussed in their journals and meetings, tried and tested in their universities, clinics and hospitals. Even then only personal observation of merit will convince them. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has successfully stood all the tests applied. Nervous prostration in advanced stages, epilepsy, spasms, St. Vitus dance, and other nerve disorders which have opposed the most skillful treatment have been cured by Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. That is why Dr. Gray prescribed it for Rev. Cranor, Dublin, Ind. His expression of gratitude may interest you.

"It was through the kindness of Dr. J. H Gray that I began the use of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, which so effectually cured my trouble. While living on the low lands near Terre Haute, Ind., I contracted fever and ague which left me with a nervous headache that for ten years had persistently resisted every form of treatment Last March Dr. Gray gave me Dr Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer; the morning after taking the first dose I remarked to my wife that I had the best night's rest I had had in ten years. Two and one half bottles cured me thoroughly. I consider it a remarkable medicine and would like to let the world of sufferers know that it will cure them as it has me."

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and all druggists.

Let it run, and your cough may end in something serious. It's pretty sure to, if your blood is poor. That is just the time and condition that invites consumption. The seeds are sown and it has fastened its hold upon you, before you know that it is near. It won't do to trifle and delay, when the remedy is at hand. Every disorder that can be reached through the blood yields to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For severe coughs, throat and lung diseases, asthma in every form, and even scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called consumption, in all its earlier stages, it is a positive and complete cure.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50c bottles for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Opera block.

A Dandy windmill, make it Yourself.

I have a neighbor that made one of the People's Windmills, and I have been watching it closely; it is the best mill I have ever seen and anyone can make one for less than $10. I am going to make two immediately and don't see why every farmer cannot have a windmill when he can make it himself for so little money. The mill is durable, powerful and runs easily. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions by sending 18 two-cent stamps to Francis Casey, St Louis, Mo., and any active man can undoubtedly make money anywhere putting these mills up for others, and I see no use of paying $50 or $60 for a mill when you can make one just as good for $10.

A BROTHER FARMER.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to the Rev. and Mrs. J. E Digel, a son.

Jacob Paul, of Canal Dover, is the guest of his parents in Wooster street.

The marriage of Frank Stenger and Kate Pearl occurred this morning at St. Joseph's church.

E. E. Fox and Rush Miller are in Columbus attending the sessions of the Ohio institute of mining engineers.

Miss Lena Bauhart was called home from Greenville, Pa., by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Bauhart.

Mr. Jerome Bayliss has returned from Paris for a short stay with American relatives, and is now visiting for a few days in Massillon.

A shooting match will be held at Stanwood, on Saturday, January 23. Several Massillon marksmen have entered in the several events.

The Rev. R. Watson, of New Comerstown, is visiting his son, Frank Watson, in East street. Mr. Watson has been sick with the grip for some time.

Mrs. Barbara Stahl, the mother of Will H. Stahl, of Navarre, died Tuesday morning, at the age of about 60 The funeral will probably take place Thursday morning.

Henry Bowers was adjudged insane Monday afternoon, and at the instance of Probate Judge Wise was taken to Canton, where he will be cared for until he is removed to the Toledo asylum.

The protracted services at the U. B. church closed Sabbath evening with excellent success for the church. The church was much revived, a number of persons reclaimed, and four united with the church.

Mr. James N. Morgan, of New Jersey, and Miss Anna Lipps, of this city, were quietly married Monday, Jan. 18, 1897, by the Rev. J. E Diegal, and left on Tuesday for Port Colborn, Canada, their future home.

At Elyria last Thursday, the day before the W. & L. E. receiver was appointed, the company confessed judgment on a cognovit note for $32,500. This action has been kept from the public here, and is thought to have hastened the receivership.

C. W. Ogden came across a copy of the Massillon Gazette dated Dec. 17, 1830, and containing Governor Trimble's message, the other day. The paper was published by the Towsend brothers, and is about the size of a pocket handkerchief.

It has been said in some papers that Senator-elect Platt would visit Canton this week. Mr. Platt denies the report, answering THE INDEPENDENT'S telegram of inquiry saying: "I have no intention or expectation of visiting Canton this week."

The amateur photographers of the city contemplate organizing a club. Photographer L. Volkmor has volunteered his assistance, also free use of his dark room. The club will make photography a study and its organization will shortly be effected.

Mrs. H. L. Savidge, of New Philadelphia, died this morning at 6 o'clock. No further particulars have yet reached Massillon The body will probably be brought here for burial. Mrs. Savidge's former home was Massillon, where she had a great many friends.

The grand jury at Springfield last week found two indictments against Game Warden George M. Harvey for compounding a felony. He is charged with accepting money from two men, against whom he held warrants for violation of the game laws, to hush up their cases. Harvey has been arrested.

Some person who needed a clotnes line tore the long new rope that hung from the tower of the East street school building, and to which the flag is attached on clear days, from its fastening above, the other night, and nearly demolished the flag staff in doing it Janitor Hering is still looking for the thief.

Deputy State Game and Fish Warden Dangeleisen, of this city, has been notified that Chief Warden Ruetinger has been appointed secretary of the Ohio commission, succeeding B. F. Seitner. It has been suggested that the appointment of Chief Ruetinger's successor will be of interest to Massillonians.

For the lecture course concert Friday evening, at Bucher's opera house, all of the orchestra seats except the first two rows (which are free) will be reserved for holders of season reserved seat tickets, and single reserved seats will be sold in the second row of the dress circle. Seat sale opens at Bahney's Tuesday morning.

Arrangements are being made by some North Lawrence residents for another live bird shooting match. If possible 1 000 pigeons will be secured, and the prizes for the winners will be well worth going after. The last match was successful beyond all expectations, and the promoters feel that another on a larger scale would be even more so.

Henry A. Miller and Miss Jennie Shoemaker were married at St. Joseph's rectory, Wednesday morning, by the Rev. T. F. Mahon. Mr. Miller is well known as one of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company's most faithful and reliable employes, while Miss Shoemaker is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A Shoemaker, and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. Their many friends wish them happiness and prosperity.

Judge McCarty, on Monday, disposed of the damage case of A. J. Richeimer against the C., L & W. railway. The case was dismissed on the grounds that the plaintiff had no cause for action, and that the accident was due to contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. A bread wagon owned by Mr Richeimer was struck and demoralized by a C., L. & W. train at a crossing near Columbian Heights.

Harmon Shaidnagle recovered consciousness Sunday, for the first time since the accident occurred. A minute later he lapsed into oblivion again. He is in a state of semi consciousness all the time now, and at intervals recovers sufficiently to recognize those about him Serious as is his condition, it is regarded as a change for the better, and hopes are entertained for his recovery. It is now thought that Mr. Shaidnagle's fall was not occasioned by slipping on the icy rail, but that he was stricken with paralysis, as one arm is helpless.

John J. Streeter, the inventor of the "Trionomic American Ballot System," is in town, the guest of Carl Browne. Mr Streeter runs to long hair, long beard and magnificent ideas about the destiny of man When his plans are carried out life in this world will be a long, delicious dream. At present Mr. Streeter is the editor of the Vineland (N. J) Independent He is an entertaining conversationalist, and his short call was enjoyed.

Sunday was a day of funerals. Services were held over the body of Jacob Lipps, in St. John's Evangelical church. The pall bearers were the deceased's four sons, his nephew, W. R. Lipps, and Mr. Miller. After services at the residence of Mrs. Anna Ryder, the body of Henry Kitzmiller was interred in the Massillon cemetery. Those who bore him to his last resting place were E G. Willison, F. H. Killinger, William Heitzman, J. L. Green, Wesley Johnson and Jacob Graze. The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman was brought to Massillon for burial from Franklin township, Summit county.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A Successful Meeting Held at Myers School House.

A union institute of the teachers of Perry and Tuscarawas townships was held at Myers school house on last Saturday afternoon and evening. The sessions were well attended and of unusual interest. President F. A. Hanna was present and discharged the duties of his office in a most acceptable manner.

The first business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of the present incumbents.

Mr. H. H. Gallatin then very ably presented the subject, "Principles and Application of Percentage," which called forth a lively and instructive discussion.

Mr. Enos Stewart then opened the subject, "Literature for the Pupils." The teachers were much interested in this subject and discussed it earnestly, strongly emphasizing the necessity of having a library in every school house.

The afternoon session then adjourned. After partaking of a bounteous supper, for which the teachers are under obligations to the hospitable people of Myers district, the evening session convened. The first subject presented was "The Solar System Illustrated," by Mr. E. G. Bowers. The entire black-board was covered by interesting and instructive illustrations, which Mr. Bowers explained in an entertaining manner.

Mr. A. G Sliffe presented the subject, "Music in the School Room," in an able manner. Much interest was taken in this subject by both teachers and parents, all of whom agreed that music should be taught in the public schools.

After a short recess Mr. C. M. Smith read a carefully prepared paper on "School Government." An earnest discussion of the subject followed the reading of the paper.

The next session of the association will be held in West Brookfield on Saturday afternoon and evening, February 13.

The following programme was prepared for the next meeting:

Rhetorical Exercises in Public Schools.....F. A. Hanna
County Examinations.....I. A. Maier
Township Supervision.....Enos Stewart
The Relation of the Parent to the Teacher and the School.....L. B. Harris
Public School Examinations.....Wm. Smith

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Some New and Old Cases—Probate Court Appointments.

CANTON, Jan. 20.—The Roberts vs Roberts and McKinney vs. McKinney divorce cases were dismissed yesterday. The former on the grounds that insufficient time had elapsed between the alleged abandonment and the filing of the perition, and the latter because of a lack of jurisdiction. The plaintiff resided in Cleveland at the time the petition was filed.

Miller, Blanchard & Company, of Canton, have sued Oliver W. Hall to recover $309 alleged to be dure for livery hire The account dates from 1893.

The resignation of the guardian of M. Grace and Harry W. Bachtel, of Canton, has been filed and accepted. Public sale of personal property has been ordered in the assignment of Frank C. Gearhart, of Canton...A final account has been filed in the estate of Jacob Dine, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles W. Worley and Hattie B. Judd, of Magnolia; S. Bernardine Migliozzi and Caterino Ferri, of Canton; Alfred Slabaugh and Clara Marchand, of Marchand; Wm. W. Vail and Amanda White, Albert Slough and Maud Gill, and Franklin S. Snyder and Catharine Douze, of Canton.

WORKHOUSE DIRECTORS.

They Hold Their Annual Meeting Wednesday Morning.

CANTON, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the workhouse directors was held today. The old board adjourned, R. S. Shields retiring, and George E. Baldwin taking his place in the new board, which contains three Republicans and two Democrats. The old board heard the annual reports of the secretary, superintendent, physician and matron, and the new board then organized as follows: President, Henry Bennett, of Navarre; vice president, John H. Werner, of Canton; secretary, A. B. Love, of Alliance. Mr. Love takes H. W Loeffler's place, and was chosen without opposition.

There are now seventy-three foreign prisoners in the institution, from whom an income is derived, and seventeen Stark county prisoners. The broom factory is in operation and gives promise of satisfactory results. An artificial ice pond covering about two acres is now being constructed.

Thousands of the victims of consumption owe their death to the simple neglect of a cold. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds and all throat and lung troubles.

OPERATORS SANGUINE.

Mr. Pocock Receives a Jackson County Letter.

H. L. CHAPMAN'S OPINION.

The Hocking Rate of 51 Cents, he Thinks, Will be Accepted in Jackson and Massillon Districts—Operators Here Agree With Mr. Chapman.

A letter received by J. F. Pocock, Wednesday, from H. L. Chapman, the leading mine owner of the Jackson district, brings encouraging news to the local operators.

Mr. Chapman states that undoubtedly the Hocking rate, 51 cents, will be secured in the Jackson and Massillon districts, and without much opposition as the result of the action of the miners convention. "A few of our men resumed work on Saturday," said he, "and more Monday, and by the last of this week the strike in the Jackson district will be over." The impression prevails among Massillon operators that the local miners will follow Jackson in accepting 51 cents.

The operators of the Massillon mining district claim to have been misrepresented in a statement alleged to have been made by President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, before the national convention which closed at Columbus on Saturday. In consequence they challenge the miners' president to produce authority for his alleged assertions. In Monday's issue of THE INDEPENDENT a dispatch from Columbus stated that Mr. Ratchford had avowed before the convention, that the operators of the Massillon district had informed him that they would pay the nine cent differential over Hocking valley, providing the Jackson district operators did likewise.

This the operators, who were interviewed in turn today, denounce as untrue, and say that if President Ratchford made such representations they were entirely on his own responsibility. The Mullins Coal Company, of Wooster, has also been heard from and a flat denial has been presented from that quarter. The Massillon operators aver that they will never consent to pay a rate in excess of that paid in the Hocking district, and are supported in their position by the other thin vein districts of Ohio, including Jackson. They will simply wait until the Hocking operators establish a mining rate and subsequently will make the same proposition to their employes. Under no other circumstances will the Massillon mines be again put in operation.

THE NEW OFFICERS' CIRCULAR.

An Appeal for Funds for the Striking Miners.

National President Ratchford and other officers of the United Mine Workers' have issued a circular to the craft, of which the following are the more important portions:

"Our craft is in a deplorable condition; our organization is both weak and strong; weak as a result of the extraordinary ordeals through which it has passed during the past few years; but strong in the fact that having gone through the crucible; we possess in our ranks today as many men as ever we did who are union men, but more than we could ever before rely upon as veterans in the army of organized labor.

"Your convention in its early stage adopted a scale of prices for the competitive field, which it declared should go into effect on the first of February.

"At the time that this scale was adopted it had every reason to believe that a joint meeting between us and the operators would be held. In this latter we were disappointed, whether through the perfidy for lack of concert on the part of our employers we do not know. But this disappointment, in the judgment of your convention, rendered it necessary that, with regard to the time and manner of putting that scale into force it should receive further consideration.

"With this view it, the convention, appointed a committee to draft something feasible and practical. This committee met and reported, and their report in effect was that the time of putting this scale into effect should be left with your executive board and district presidents, and that on account of the part played by a certain coal company, in keeping the miners of the country in the state of deprivation in which we find them, certain ways and means not yet provided should be adopted to bring about the realization of this scale.

"This ways and means simply is that we shall provide ourselves with financial resources enough to sustain certain miners in an effort to advance prices. Without going further into details we ask the miners of the country, and in a special circular we propose to ask the public at large, to contribute to a fund for this purpose. We have it on the authority of the officers and delegates of the affected locality that, if this financial support is guaranteed, those miners will demand and fight for this advance. We expect your support; in fact you are bound, according to the law of self-preservation to contribute it.

"We do not seek to assess or levy upon your small resources, but we simply ask you to help us as your means will afford. If you do this, and we receive the support from the public which we expect, we hope to be able to make an effort to put the scale adopted by your convention into effect within a reasonable time of that adopted by the convention in its original motion. Whether this financial support is forthcoming or not, we are determined to exhaust the last resource we have got to elevate the condition of our craft.

"Send all moneys to W. C. Pearce, 65 Clinton building, Columbus, O."

LAUTERBACH IN CANTON.

Senator Platt Visits Major McKinley by Proxy.

CANTON, Jan. 20.—Senator-elect Platt, of New York, was probably conscious of the humor of his undertaking when he wrote the following telegram to THE INDEPENDENT yesterday morning:

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 —I have no intention or expectation of visiting Canton this week. T. C. PLATT.

At the precise moment when this telegram was being opened Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Platt's personal representative, was finding his way to Major McKinley's house. Mr. Lauterbach was received with honors appropriate to an accredited ambassador from the Empire state. The President-elect freed himself from the entanglements of the moment, and for an hour and a half he and Mr. Lauterbach went over the intricacies of the New York situation. Prior to Mr. Lauterbach's arrival it was expected that he would come prepared to present the name of some distinguished New Yorker agreeable to Mr. Platt for a particular cabinet office. He brought with him, however, an embarrassment of riches, from which Mr. McKinley can pick and choose.

"I think we'll have something to say about Mr. Platt," said Mr. Lauterbach, just before meeting the major. "Why not? I've come here to talk about the situation in New York, and Mr Platt embodies a good deal of the situation,"

After this bit of banter and the protracted interview in star chamber session, Mr. Lanterbach came forth in cheerful frame of mind.

"Well, what did you do," was asked.

"Nothing conclusive was reached," said he, "and of course I am not speaking in a definite sense, nor am I at liberty to say all I might. We talked over the whole field, and we agreed that New York should have a seat in the cabinet. New York has a natural interest in maritime matters and the naval portfolio was suggested as the one chiefly desired. We canvassed such names as Gen. B. F. Tracy, J. Sloat Fassett, General Woodford, Congressman Payne, Horace Porter and others."

"Was Governor Morton's name mentioned?"

"Gov. Morton is hardly a cabinet possibility. He is much more likely to be sent as ambassador to London."

Mr. Lauterbach gave out the impression that Gen. Woodford or Gen. Tracy would be more agreeable to organization Republicans, than some others mentioned. He left at 2 o'clock on the New York express.

Schools may Have to Close.

NEWPORT, Ky., Jan. 20 —[By Associated Press]—It is now claimed by persons assuming to know the facts, that $150,000 of the property of Cashier Youtsey, turned over to the First National bank, will not pay more than half of the indebtedness to the bank chargeable to his account. Superintendent Dunn, of the public schools, and the county treasurer both have money for school purposes in the bank. They will not be able to realize for a long time, and the schools may have to close.

The Sitting Member Seated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 —[By Associated Press]—The House considered the Yost-Tucker contested election in the 16th Virginia district today. A majority of a committee, four Republicans and three Democrats, reported in favor of Tucker, the sitting member. The Republicans favored Yost on account of the injustice of the Virginia election law concerning imperfect ballots and illegal instructions to judges of elections in one county.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Jan. 19 1897:

LADIES
Henrici, Miss Edith

MEN.

Garrow, J. F. — Metzger, Lorenz
Herris, M — Miller, Jas. F.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Hold your numbers until Saturday and get a parlor suite, at the Armory.

Insist

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

Upon

the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

A Louisiana mob Avenges the Crime of Two Colored men.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 20 —[By Associated Press]—A mob at three a. m hanged John Johnson, colored, near Amity City, in front of the Cotton residence, where Johnson had confessed that he and Arch Joiner, also colored, had killed five members of the Cotton family. The mob also hanged Joiner. The same party hanged Gus Williams, colored, accused of murdering his wife. Johnson and Joiner were brought to Amity City yesterday, from New Orleans, for preliminary hearing, and were remanded to jail without bail. During the afternoon Johnson confessed the murder, showing that it was particularly brutal. He said it was planned by a white man, Bud McKnight, a suitor for Maude Miller, whom Mrs. Cotton whipped for allowing McKnight's attentions. This was the only motive for the crime. He said he stood at the door with an ax to prevent escape, while Joiner killed Mr. Cotton, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Cotton and two other women.

The mob marched twelve miles through a drenching rain to reach the Cotton residence, the scene of the murder. There the two prisoners wanted to fight each other, and the mob permitted them to have a bout. They were soon separated and efforts made to get confessions. The suggestion of burning Johnson was made, but finally it was agreed to hang both. Both finally admitted that they committed the murders.

AN INDIANA MOB.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. Jan. 20.—[By Associated Press]—At midnight, five masked men, believed to be colored, took William Walker, colored, from his home in Edge City. He has not been heard from since. Walker had been requested to leave on account of a scandal.

Something to Depend on

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with la grippe, and her case grew so serious thot physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nathing for her. It seemed to develop into hasty consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half a dozen bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Worth Seeing—The Inauguration of President McKinley.

The crowd at Washington will be great, the ceremonies grand. Leading men of all parties will be there. You can enjoy the sights at slight cost by buying an excursion ticket over Pennsylvania Lines, on sale March 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. For particulars address nearest Pennsylvania Line ticket agent, or C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., Cleveland, O

It Will Surprise You.

On receipt of 10 cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure, (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit Full size 50 cts. ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren street, New York City.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W Stevens, Caldwell, O.

Inauguration Excursions via Pennsylvania Short Line.

Tickets on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. Full particulars furnished upon application to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for nothing in the world but to keep the bowels regular, the stomach free from gas and fermentation, and the liver active.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer, and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what what they need. 50 cents per bottle at Baltzly's drug store.

Marry This Girl, Somebody.

I have been reading in your paper about several men and women that have been very successful selling self heating flat irons, and I concluded I would see what a girl could do. I have worked twelve days and have sold 151 irons and have $218 left after paying all expenses. Everybody is delighted with the iron and I sell one almost every place I show it, as people think they can't afford to be without one, as they save so much fuel and time and don't burn the clothes. I know I can clear $5,000 in a year. How is that for a girl?

A GRADUATE.

Splendid, my girl, splendid; you are a true American girl. Anyone can get complete information about the self-heating iron by addressing J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo It seems to be a winner, as everybody selling it writes in its praise.

Nine-tenths of the nervousness, irritability and bad temper in women is merely a symptom of ill health—ill health of the delicate and sensitive organism that makes her a woman. If she is overworked or overworried the effect will show itself there first. There is no use taking harmful and deadly narcotics for nervousness and sleeplessness. It will leave the body in a worse condition than it was before. The way to effect a cure is to remove the cause. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do it. It has cured tens of thousands of cases of female weakness and nervousness. It is a most wonderful and invigorating nervine or nerve food It brings sound and healthy sleep, and restores the glow and bloom of health. It is the only medicine now before the public for woman's peculiar ailments, adapted to her delicate organization by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. It cannot do harm in any condition of the system. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicines for women. The story of its discovery and wonderful success is told in one part of Dr. Pierce's great thousand page book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser, which will be sent free on receipt of 21 one cent stamps to pay for mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief " Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

Anyone who suffers from that terrible plague, itching piles, will appreciate the immediate relief and permanent cure that comes through the use of Doan's Ointment.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Not in the Fare, but in the Train Service

Is where you'll find the difference if you go to the inauguration over the Pennsylvania Short Lines. Low rate tickets on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. For details apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Mr. or Mrs. Buyer

You are looking for Extraordinary Bargains just now. Here are a few not to be found elsewhere.

LOT 1 Random Wool Under vests (no drawers) was 50c, now 25c.
LOT 2 Boys' Fine White Under Vests (no drawers) 2 for 25c.
LOT 3 Boys' School Waists 2 for the price of one, 25c.
LOT 4 Vulcan half Hose, fancy stripes, retailed the world over for 50c, yours for 25c
LOT 5 Men's Heavy Jersey Working Shirts, 50 cents.
LOT 6 Men's and Boys Caps, 50 cent values for 25 cents

SPANGLER & CO., - Cash Hatters and Men's Furnishers

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MY BABY.

What shall I call her when we meet?
She knew no other name on earth
Than that which mothers find so sweet.
Though words be cold and little worth,
"Our baby" seemed a name complete.

But now so many years have flown
Since from my tearful gaze she passed
How shall I in the great unknown,
Where all is new, and strange, and vast—
How shall I there reclaim my own?

What sweet, rare title does she bear?
For when I meet her on that shore,
Grown wise and great as she is fair,
"My baby," I can say no more,
For I shall be the infant there.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LITTLE DETECTIVE.

The rain was dashing against the hospital windows one afternoon in March when I made my rounds. I left Marta to the last, as I felt that on a dreary day like this she would be more than ever glad of a chat.

I had not sat beside her for five minutes before I found that she was in a highly strung condition, her eyes were so bright, her skin dry and her pulses quivering with their rapid beats. After a few commonplaces I said: "What is it, Marta? What is the matter today? You have no new pain—no fresh trouble?"

"No, monsieur," she answered, "it is that I cannot still my thoughts. To-day is an anniversary"— And she stopped. Her beautiful gray eyes were full of tears, and she was trying hard to exercise self control.

"Tell me," I said, "all about the anniversary."

"It was 13 years ago today since I met my husband, Jean Louvain," she began eagerly, "and our meeting was a strange one indeed. I was in search of a clever forger—whom the police believed to be a woman—and I had to go to the Riviera in search of her. I had been in the Hospital of St. Jacques to see a man whom I thought could give me information, and it occurred to me suddenly that the dress of a Sister of Mercy would be a good disguise. I left Paris in time to reach Marseilles early one lovely morning, and, going to the house of a friend, I changed my clothes and scarcely recognized myself as I looked in the great glass at the railway station. No hair could be seen, and the large collar and winged cap gave me quite a different expression. I had bought a small bag, exactly like those the sisters carry, to hold the things I needed, and I had my papers sewed inside the dress I wore. I was young then, and the cases that interested me occupied me so entirely that I became sleepless and suffered at times from sudden faintness, which would be succeeded by violent pains in my head. To alleviate these troubles I carried always a bottle of ether and a tiny vial of chloroform, both wrapped for safety in a square of jeweler's cotton."

"Ah, I see!" interrupted I. "Your forger found them and used them to stupefy you?"

"Pardon, monsieur," she returned, "my tale is better than that! At Marseilles I got into a compartment where several people descended, and a man, who was its sole occupant, tried to prevent my entrance, as if unconsciously. But I looked sharply at him and got in. He then placed his arms on the doorway and blocked the window until the train left the station. Then he threw himself on the seat in the corner farthest from me on the opposite side and flung off the large cloak he was wearing.

"To my surprise and horror, I saw he was partly dressed as a woman, and he took from beneath the seat a bag like those in which workmen carry their tools and quietly continued his toilet. Naturally I watched him. He was small and slight and very fair, and when he took off his coat and waistcoat, collar and tie, I saw a great scar from beneath the left ear going right under his chin.

"I knew him instantly. He was Durette, the man whom I believed safely in prison at Toulon, who was the most ingenious and cruel of a gang of thieves who had infested Paris for three years, and who had been cleverly captured three months before. The captor had received 5,000 francs, and now Durette was at large again, and here before me in this narrow compartment. He stopped his toilet and said to me in the quiet, clear voice which I knew to be one of his characteristics: 'My sister, I am running for my life. My life is dear to me, and nothing shall stand in the way of my freedom. Do you understand—nothing?'

"As he said this he took from his bag a large, sharp knife, such as shoemakers use, and laid it on the seat beside him. Judge, monsieur, how I felt. Thought is quick, and my brain had traveled far in the few minutes of the journey. Here was Durette. If only I could capture him, the reward would make my dear invalid mother rich for the rest of her life. I would try. I would think. I would not quail. But first I must act. I shrank into my corner at his words and trembled and let the tears fill my eyes as I looked up appealingly at him.

"'Fear not, dear sister,' he said mockingly. 'If you do as I say, you have nothing to dread. I shall quit the train at Toulon, and you must talk to me as if I were going home to my family and you had made acquaintance with me at Lyons.'

"Of course I promised, and he went on arranging himself. His hair was short, and he put on a woman's black wig and earrings in his ears. He had a skirt twisted round his waist, and this he let down. Then he made me fasten a white chemisette, and he put on a bodice, which I laced. Judge how I was thinking, monsieur! My hands trembled with excitement, for the train was rushing on, and it is barely one hour between Marseilles and Toulon. He talked—I suppose he was glad to speak again after his solitary imprisonment—he reassured me kindly and said he would not harm me if I obeyed him, and he made me vow on the cross I wore that I would say no word till he was out of sight. 'And I shall watch your train away, my sister,' he added.

"After I had finished dressing him I went back to my seat, and then I laughed. He looked furious and asked me why I was such a fool. I said his face was a fair woman's and his hair a dark one's, and he would be noticed directly. He scowled at me and said, 'Idiot!' but at the same time he brought from his bag a bottle of dye and a brush and began to color his hands. The stuff would not run, and he shook the bottle violently, but it came in lumps. 'I want some spirit,' he said viciously, and he swore—oh, monsieur, so awfully!

"I trembled really this time, for it was so fearful to be shut up with such a wretch! Then an inspiration came to me, and I said: 'See, I have no cognac, but I take a medicine sometimes which is a spirit,' and I poured some of the ether into his bottle and shook it. It ran beautifully, became a clear, brown liquid. He scarcely looked a 'thank you,' but rapidly painted his hands, using his left as cleverly as his right. Then he tried his face, and then I laughed again, this time with joy, for I had regained my courage, and I felt I should capture him.

"'Why do you laugh now?' he said fiercely.

"'Because you are making your cheeks too dark, your eyelids are quite white, and you have left a rim round your lips!' I said in as steady a voice as I could command.

"'Good heavens!' he exclaimed, and then he said to me, 'Take the brush and paint me.'

"I took it and pretended to tremble as I touched his face.

"'Fool!' he shrieked. 'I will not hurt you—see how the train rushes—lose no time!'

"'Bien, monsieur,' I replied; 'you must do as I tell you then.' I caught up his cloak and put it round him, as a barber puts his cloth, and, telling him to shut his eyes, I began to paint the lids. The next moment I transferred the brush to my left hand, and, with my right, I took out the stopper from the chloroform bottle and poured half the contents on the wadding that had been round it. Happily it was a large piece, and, dropping the brush, I pressed it suddenly over his nose and mouth and saturated it with the ether.

"The suddenness of the action took him so much by surprise that for one second he was quite quiet, and I dashed the bottle of dye right at his eyes as he opened them, still pressing the pad over his nose. He was blinded for the moment, his arms were entangled in the cloak, and if only the chloroform did its work and I could hold him down! The agony of those few seconds will never be effaced. He tried to reach the knife, monsieur, but I kicked it off the seat away just as I perceived that his frantic efforts were becoming fainter, and one more violent struggle on my part kept the wadding in its place, and he succumbed. His head dropped back and his arms fell powerlessly beside him.

"I had no knowledge of the action of anæsthetics, and now a dread possessed me lest I had killed him. I remembered having heard somewhere that slight people of quick brains were specially susceptible to these influences, and I thought perhaps I should only take a dead body into Toulon.

"He looked so ghastly, with the streaks of paint on his livid skin. I placed my hand on his heart and felt his wrist Most thankful was I to find a pulsation. Then I seated myself on the floor, keeping my fingers on his wrist and having in my lap the bottle of chloroform to pour on the pad if I felt his pulses quicken too much.

"I have had many trying journeys, but never another to match this. I am not cruel by nature, and, sitting there during the quarter of an hour of the journey that remained, I wondered how I could have acted as I did. It seemed as if I could not be Marta Leclerc.

"At length the train slackened, and then drew up at the platform for examining tickets. Two guards opened the door, and I jumped up and rushed from the carriage, and in my excitement I shrieked: 'Durette! Durette!'

"'What of Durette?' exclaimed a tall man who advanced from the carriage behind.

"'He is there—it is he!' I said and fainted in the arms of the man beside me. I remembered no more till I awoke in the room of the superintendent. I found the chief of the station, some policemen and the tall man standing round me.

"'This is Jean Louvain, warder of the prison at Toulon,' said the superintendent. 'Durette escaped from him yesterday, and he was clever enough to suspect he would return to Toulon, but he did not look for him dressed as a woman.'

"'Nor did I expect to find him caught by a woman,' said the deep voice of Jean Louvain. And that was how I met my husband."—London Tit-Bits.

England's Sovereigns.

Queen Victoria began her reign in 1837 and has enjoyed the longest reign of English history, and one of the longest in the history of any country. On the date of her accession she was 18 years old, only two or three sovereigns of England having been younger on the date of coronation. English royal history begins with the name of Egbert the Great, whose reign commenced in 827. From that date until the Norman conquest, in 1066, there were 21 kings. From William the Conqueror to the accession of the house of Hanover, in 1714, there were 27 kings and 4 queens. The present reigning house is represented in history by 5 kings and 1 queen.

It is stated in England that recently a hen at Carlisle dropped a shell-less egg. When this egg was broken open, the remains of a mouse were disclosed. The mouse was fully developed and apparently must have been swallowed whole by the hen. The parchmentlike skin which covered the egg extended to the end of the mouse's tail.

POMOLOGICAL ART.

TRYING TO PRODUCE SEEDLESS AND THORNLESS FRUIT.

Methods by Which Fruit Scientists Succeed In Improving Upon Nature—Results Have Shown That They Are on the Right Basis—Slight Success With Apples.

One of the most important objects pomologists are striving for is to produce thornless and seedless fruits, and from the results already obtained it is not unlikely that the end will soon be realized. Seeds are not relished by the consumers of fruits, and if they could be removed we would enjoy our grapes without experiencing a dread of appendicitis and kindred complaints.

Thorns are not in good standing among fruit growers, because they are constantly puncturing the best fruits and, what is equally important, the skin of the pickers. The thorns and prickles of plants and trees were undoubtedly intended by nature to protect them from animals, but that is no reason why they should be continued for generation after generation on the cultivated varieties. The gardener has no need for them, and, for that matter, the trees and shrubs have none either.

Our domesticated pears and apples were all derived from the thorny, wild varieties, and pomologists have succeeded in ridding them of these spikes and prickles by careful culture and selection. Oranges and lemons have not been cultivated in this country as successfully as pears and apples, and many of them are very thorny. The wild and sour orange trees of Florida are bristling with thorns, as is also the high priced king orange, one of the best of the mandarins. The wild lemon trees of Florida are so thorny that growers question the advisability of grafting the fine La France lemons on them.

In Florida, however, the thorns of the orange and lemon trees have been greatly reduced by selecting buds from branches with the fewest thorns, and by continuing this process year after year the sharp spikes disappear. In California nearly all of the orange trees are thornless—not naturally, but as the result of cultivation and selection.

The thorns on blackberries, raspberries and rosebushes give the greatest bother to horticulturists in the north, and there is a determined effort to get rid of them. The thorns give endless trouble to the pickers, and their removal might save many a puncture to delicate hands. There is an improved variety of raspberry placed on the market today which is entirely thornless, but the trouble is that quality and quantity of fruit have been sacrificed to the gain made in destroying the thorns.

There is little doubt that perfect thornless blackberries and raspberries will soon be obtained, for there is a widespread movement among gardeners and seedsmen to accomplish this. The man who is fortunate enough to produce a variety that gives perfect fruit without the thorns will receive a pretty stiff price for his plants.

Seeds are also unnecessary plant products in these advanced days of horticulture, when gardeners propagate half their stock by cuttings, grafts and slips. Nature need no longer trouble herself about the fear of losing any of her types. The modern horticulturist is sure to preserve every one of any value without gathering a seed.

The California navel orange represents the best type of fruit grown without seeds. Nature produced this orange as a freak at first, and man has taken advantage of it to propagate fruit of a high order. Half the oranges of California are grafted with the navel, and it is the most important fruit of the Pacific coast. Nature tried to produce twins in the navel orange, and one survived only as a protuberance in the blossom end, while the other expanded into a well shaped fruit without seeds. These oranges are occasionally found with small seeds; but, as a rule, they are perfectly seedless.

Several varities of seedless apples and pears have already been produced, but the quality of the fruit is generally poor and nearly worthless. They are called "bloomless" pears and apples and are exhibited more as curiosities than as the triumphs of pomological art. Nevertheless, they are the beginning of a new era of apple growing, and they represent the primary stock of seedless fruits which may produce in time the finest flavored apples and pears.

The grape industry would be benefited more than any other by the production of new varieties without seeds, and toward this end scores of fruit growers are working, especially in California. The idea is to produce not only table grapes, but grapes that will make fine raisins. Seedless raisins would prove such a boon to the whole civilized world that any other variety would be quickly run out of the market.

There is a seedless grape of Corinth, which commonly passes as a currant, and the Sultana raisins of southeastern Europe are also seedless. But these fruits are so small that they can never answer the purpose. What the trade wants is a large, seedless grape, with perfect color and flavor, and to get that it is necessary to experiment for years. —New York Journal.

The Austrian Dynasty.

The present emperor of Austria is Francis Joseph, who ascended the throne Dec. 2, 1848. He is of the royal house of Hapsburg, which has held the throne since 1282. Twenty-six sovereigns of this house have ruled over Austria. Rudolph I, the nobleman who founded this royal family, built a castle on the Habichtsburg, or Hawk's mountain, whence the name of the family.

An authority on deaf mutes says that the ratio of deaf mutes to hearing is about 1 to each 1,600, according to which there are about 40,000 such persons in the United States and about 1,000,000 in the world's entire population.

BICYCLE GRIPS.

The Habit of Holding the Handle Bar at the Center.

Assume, if you please, that the grips are properly placed at the ends of the handle bar, from 12 to 18 inches apart, and that the proper place for the rider's hands is on the grips. The fact remains that the average rider seldom touches his grips in riding, but grips the naked bar on either side of and close to the top of the steering head. Are we to infer from this that the standard of handle bar construction is all wrong and that the grips should be at the top of the bar and not more than eight inches apart, or that the bar should be left long to meet the exigencies of rough riding, while the material of which the grips are made should cover the entire bar up to within an inch or two of the center, or that it would be well to have a pair of supplementary grips at the place indicated by the position assumed by the rider, or what?

Undoubtedly the present standard handle bar is correct. The average rider, for one thing, has his grips dropped so low that he cannot reach them conveniently, so that his easiest position is with his hands on the top of the bar, and again many riders, with level or upturned bars, who are able to reach their grips comfortably, have acquired the habit of grasping the nickel in deference to the popular idea. We think that every rider is obliged at times to use his grips. Full handle bar leverage is necessary whenever steering is rendered difficult by rough surface or otherwise. At such times every rider finds that the standard bar comes in handy. Supplementary grips would detract measurably from the trim appearance of the handle bar, and it may be doubted whether cyclists as a class would tolerate them. A bar entirely covered with cork or other grip material would speedily become soiled and make a sorry looking object in comparison with the bright nickeled bar.—American Cyclist.

MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.

Dr. Parkhurst on the Tendency to Degrade Marriage to the Level of Commerce.

"I cannot dismiss this matter without deprecating the tendency so conspicuously operative among us to degrade marriage to the level of commerce," writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal in a paper on "The Young Man and Marriage." "This is not denying that there are material considerations that in this matter, as in all others, require to be respected. A poor young man marrying a poor young girl, with only the prospect that their life will become more and more complicated as time goes on, is a fool. I have had affectionate couples wait upon me to be married and then ask me to trust them for the wedding fee. I think that we who are clergymen ought to refuse to marry applicants who cannot show to our satisfaction that there is no likelihood that either they or their possible offspring will ever come upon the town.

"Nor, on the other hand, does my objection lie against any amount of contingent assets with which either or both of the contracting parties may chance to be endowed. My only contention is that in every marriage not essentially unholy the basal element is love, and that marriages which are 'arranged,' marriages which mean, first of all, an affair of perquisites or a barter in commodities, are a distinct infraction upon the spirit of the seventh commandment. The voluminous displays with which we know such unions to be sometimes celebrated only aggravate the mischief and operate to teach our young people in all conditions of life that marriage may be reduced to a species of traffic, differing from the dealings on the Stock or Produce Exchanges only in some of the details with which the bargain is consummated. Such examples are distinctly alien to the entire genius of the institution of marriage."

Consistency.

She was just 5 years old, but she was capable of emotions which in their intensity would strain the capacity of much larger breasts than hers.

"I am mad as a bull," she cried. "I am going to grow me some horns and run everybody out of the house."

Her grandmother overheard the remark and called the little one to her side.

"You wouldn't run your grandmother out of the house, would you?" she asked.

"N-no," the tot replied, relenting under the personal appeal. "You could hide."

"Would you run your mamma out?"

"No. She could hide too."

"Your papa and Aunt Mary and Jack—what about them?" persisted the grandmother.

"They could all hide."

"But, my dear, what use would your horns be if we could all hide?"

"Oh," she replied with delightful inconsistency, "but I could find you, though."—New York Mail and Express.

Mountain Climbing.

In a sketch of Sir William Martin Conway, the mountain climber and explorer of the Himalayas, The English Illustrated Magazine says that he has the "climber's walk"—that is, a gentle roll of the body, with no unequal steps, but swinging his legs with rhythmic precision. He is a slim man, but tough, full of energy and with iron muscles. When climbing the Himalayas, he spent 84 days on snow and glacier. During that time he traversed from end to end the three longest known glaciers in the world outside the polar regions and landed on the summit of Pioneer peak, 22,000 feet high, the greatest height yet reached by man.

Mail from New York to Batavia will be delivered in 41 days from the date of mailing.

A rainbow in the morning foretells rainy weather during the day.

DACOITS OF BURMA.

THOUGH SOMEWHAT CHANGED THEY STILL EXIST TO PLUNDER.

Authorities Are Unable to Stop the Thieving and Do Not Often Capture One of the Dacoits—A Sample Case of the Inefficiency of the Police Officers.

Burma is one of the countries that are changing very fast, and one of the things that have changed in Burma is the dacoit. The sportive gentlemen described by Rudyard Kipling and others who crucified villagers wholesale and filled old ladies with kerosene were flourishing in full vigor less than ten years ago, but they already belong as completely to the past as Dick Turpin and his colleagues in England. No doubt a fresh war or any event seriously shaking the British power or reputation might produce a recrudescence of the old disease, but in the meantime the dacoits have entirely changed their habits. Instead of living together in bands in the jungle they are scattered through separate villages in the guise of peaceful cultivators. During the day each man attends to his paddy fields just like his neighbors, and it is only at night that they meet together for the dispatch of their more important and lucrative business.

Dacoity as defined by law is simply robbery committed by a band of five men or more, and it is important only because of the Burman's strong natural propensity toward it and the great difficulties which his national character places in the way of his detection. It must always be remembered that, Burma being in a transition stage and much less settled than India and the government being extremely short handed, an immense amount of various kinds of work falls upon each single English official. Hence it is wholly impossible for him to exercise any close or detailed supervision over any particular part of his district. This of itself renders the detection of criminals a difficult matter. When the dacoits were in the woods, it was simply a case of turning out occasionally to hunt them down. At present the matter must necessarily be left chiefly in the hands of natives.

Now, the natives are for the most part honest and tolerably law abiding, and they have no sympathy whatever with a man who goes dacoiting, but the dacoit goes armed, and the supineness and cowardice of the Burman in the presence of arms, more particularly of fire arms, are something almost incomprehensible to the western mind. It is quite sufficient for a party of half a dozen men to have a gun among them—effective or useless, loaded or empty, matters little, the mere show is enough—and they may go fearlessly to work in the midst of a crowd. No one will interfere with them. In more than one instance bold robbers have made successful attacks when armed merely with their dahs—the dagger which every Burman carries—and with a pretended rifle made of a stick, with which they frightened off all opposition.

But perhaps the strange workings of the native character are best exhibited in the following case, which occurred quite recently. The facts are vouched for by an English officer: There was a band of five men who were in the habit of practicing dacoity occasionally. Three of them came from the same village—not a common thing, as it makes detection easier—the fourth from another village, and, as for the fifth, no man knows whence he came, for reasons that will appear. One night these five men, armed with nothing but their knives and spears, which are used for fishing in lower Burma, entered a house, tied up the owner and began plundering. Now, this house was in a large village, containing not only a population of some 1,400, but a police post with 15 native policemen armed with sniders. The alarm was given and the house surrounded, and then there was a pause. The robbers continued their work undisturbed within. The villagers, some 200 or 300 ablebodied men, all more or less armed, sat around on the dam which surrounds and protects every house on the delta, looked down on the house and discussed the question. The police stood rather nearer the house and fired shots into it through the bamboo walls, hurting no one.

One solitary policeman after a time volunteered to advance. He crept up quite close to the house and fired in through an opening in the wall. Then he went farther and actually put his head and part of his body through the hole, apparently to see what execution he had done. One of the robbers promptly pinned him to the ground with a fish spear and killed him. By this time they had completed their preparations; so they sallied forth, each man with his pack of plunder on his back. Though the house was surrounded, they appear to have had no difficulty in making their way through, only the police fired after them with buckshot and hit three of them in the back, not seriously wounding them. But one of the band had the misfortune to stumble and fall. Instantly the crowd rushed upon him, and before he could rise literally hacked him to pieces, and so effectively that not the slightest clew to his identity remained. He was absolutely destroyed. No one knows even what was his nationality. The other four got clear away.—Public Opinion.

A Remarkable Freezing Mixture.

A majority of readers know that a mixture of two parts of pounded ice and one part of common salt will reduce the temperature of anything inclosed so as to be wholly surrounded by the mixture (say a milk can in an ice cream freezer), to a point 36 degrees below that at which water freezes. There are but few readers, however, that know of the remarkable properties of a mixture of chloride of lime and ice. A mixture of three parts of crystallized chloride of lime and two parts of ice forms a combination that will freeze mercury in seven minutes.—St. Louis Republic.

THE TALK OF THE CITY.

It's of Interest to Our Readers Because It Refers to Massillon People.

It's astonishing how good news will spread. From every ward and street we hear of our people talking about the workings of the little conqueror. Merit and honorable methods receive their just reward. So many cases are cropping up that it is next to impossible to investigate them all, but we have taken a few in hand and give them publicity for the benefit of our readers Our representative obtained the following statement of facts in a personal interview. They are true in every particular and no stronger evidence can be obtained than home endorsement.

Mrs. E. M. Shufelt, No 76 Plum street,, says: "Since I had La Grippe about three years ago, my kidneys have troubled me at intervals my back aching terribly. Cold or wet weather affected me and caused distressing pains across the loins which extended around the sides. In the morning when I arose my back would be quite lame and I would feel depressed and unrefreshed. When I stood on my feet or walked a long distance or did anything that required me to stoop over, my back would give out and ache, and often a quick flash of pain would dart through the kidneys. I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, getting them at Baltzly's drug store I have had no trouble of any kind since taking them Mrs Shufelt has lived with us all her life and is quite well known throughout the city—or if you are a member of the new order "Ben Hur," and attend a meeting with a lame or aching back or other complications arising from disordered kidneys you will find her there as she is an active member. Don't fail to ask her, she will tell you what to do.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2 50 For sale by all dealers Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y, sole agents for the United States.

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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

TILE DRAINAGE.

Points For the Consideration of Farmers Having This Work to Do.

Tiling is expensive work and all effort should be made to cheapen it as much as possible—that is, the mechanical part. It cannot be cheapened by using too small tile or tile of poor quality put down too shallow. But the time of doing the work has much to do with cheapening it, doing it when the soil is in proper condition to handle easily, doing it when other work more necessary does not crowd, doing it with the right kind of tools. Thus writes a contributor to the Ohio Farmer, who also furnishes the following suggestions:

If a team and plow can be used to hasten the work and save man work, it is cheaper. Where spades and shovels are used they should be the best and adapted to the work in quality and strength. In purchasing tools it is wisdom to secure the lightest consistent with strength and quality. It is folly to lift a few ounces extra weight in a spade or shovel hundred of times a day when a lighter tool will do the work better. Sometimes the use of a grindstone for a few minutes will save muscle, and grindstone is much the cheaper of the two. And always a thin spade will cut through the tough clay far easier than a thick one. When we purchase tools to be used continuously, as a spade is used when cutting a ditch, we use the scale to detect difference in weight, giving the preference to the lighter tool if the quality is not deficient. It is not always the heaviest handle or even the heaviest blade in a tool that will stand the most work.

A properly adjusted grade line will save handling much soil and enable the workman to lay the tile as fast as the ditch is finished, and it is unsafe to finish digging a very long line before laying the tile. Making tomorrow the most convenient time to lay the tile has often caused a much longer delay on account of a rain or frost during the night, spoiling the ditch by the slumping in of the sides and requiring the work to be done over again. It took two lessons of this kind fully to impress the importance of this matter on our minds.

When the weather is changeable, freezing and thawing by turns, it is often advisable to take off the top spade while the soil is in good condition to work. Then when frozen in the mornings, the work can go on without waiting for a thaw. When this is done, the crumbs should not be thrown out till ready to complete the work, for they prevent the solid soil below from freezing, and then, too, freezing and thawing will simply cause as much more loose soil to fall into the cutting. All these points are worthy of consideration when one has this work to do.

Our Sheep Industry.

The revival of our domestic sheep industry, while promising, will not reach its best development until the woolen factory is established near where the wool is grown, says American Agriculturist, also authority for the following: It took the south 50 years to learn that it could manufacture its cotton into cloth at a profit instead of shipping it all to the north and foreign countries, to be there manufactured. Just so the great areas in our western, southwestern and middle southern states, adapted to the production of wool on a large scale, ought to establish factories in which to manufacture their wool.

At present the New England states produce less than 3 per cent of the annual wool clip of the United States, but the woolen mills of New England consume 56 per cent of the country's total wool product. Most of the wool growing states have abundant water power for woolen factories, and there is no reason why this industry should not be developed in them. It will be some years before such newly established woolen mills can expect to turn out the finer grades of cloths, but they can make the great bulk of the common and coarser woolens, while eastern mills can be depended upon to make the fine grades. Such is the present development in cotton manufacturing, and it is important to our farmers that the woolen industry should be worked in the same way.

Experiment In Wheat Sowing.

To determine the practicability of sowing spring wheat in the fall and also the time to sow for best results the Montana station made 15 sowings, beginning with Aug. 9 and ending when the ground was frozen, Nov. 19. The early seedings made a nice growth and were in good condition when the winter set in, but the later sowings were just coming up. The early plantings almost wholly killed out, the intermediate only partially, the latest showed no damage from the winter killing, the stand being almost perfect. The first six plants sowed gave an average yield of 3.3 bushels per acre; the next five, seeded from Sept. 21 to Oct. 19, yielded an average of 12.7 bushels. The four plans sowed Oct. 26 and Nov. 3, 10 and 19 produced at the rate of 38.5 bushels per acre.

Bluestone For Smut.

At the Montana station the experiment with bluestone for smut, both dipping and sprinkling, were successful where the work was done thoroughly. The solution used was of two pounds bluestone to five gallons of water. In sprinkling the grain must be shoveled over often enough to thoroughly wet every kernel, and it should remain in a pile from 20 to 30 minutes without being spread out to dry. For dipping, the solution was in a barrel, and the grain in gunny sacks, was immersed in it. The grain must be thoroughly cleaned before applying the remedy.

ICE FOR THE FARM.

Practical Hints on the Construction of Simple and Elaborate Icehouses.

The season is near at hand when the ice crop requires attention. Nature perfects the crop. All that is left to the farmer is to furnish the crib in which to garner it and keep it. There is no crop to be saved where the necessary expenses of the work may be so readily limited by one's resources, as is the case with the ice crop. One can spend a handsome sum on an icehouse and make it ornamental from without and a thing of beauty within if he desires to do so. He can build it substantially of almost any material and can have an elaborate cold storage room built within it if he can afford it; but, on the other hand, he can practically supply himself and family with an ample store of ice for the summer at very slight cost. The Iowa Homestead says:

Many have found that the work can be done at little more expense than that required to build a board fence around an inclosure, say 16 feet square or less. All that is absolutely necessary is to select a spot that nature has measurably protected from the burning sun and hot winds of the summer season, taking care that the site on which the ice is to be packed is so ditched as to afford good drainage. On such a site a foot or 18 inches of dry straw may be laid on rails and poles. On this the ice is packed closely, making a solid cube of it, five, six or seven feet high and covering as large an area as the needs of the family require. Outside of the cube of ice build a fence with an interval of a foot or 18 inches between it and the ice. Pack this space with the best packing material at hand—sawdust, cut straw, slough hay, or whatever seems to be cheapest and most readily obtainable in the individual case. Cover it on top with a like depth of the nonconducting packing material.

In determining the size of the pile count 40 squares feet to the ton. Calculate how many tons will probably be required, and then double the amount, to allow the larger percentage of melting that usually attends methods of packing as primitive as those described. When this is done, the work is done. And if the selection of a site has been right, with good attention to the details herein indicated, there will be ice in the pile late in the following fall.

It is not intended to recommend the plan here outlined to those who feel themselves able to do better. A cheap but more permanent icehouse than this should be attached to every farmhouse. It need not be an expensive building at all. The points to be looked after are drainage, a fairly well protected site for the building and plenty of good, nonconducting material on all sides of the ice, with provisions for ventilation between the roof and the packing material above it. If the farmer can do this, he should do it. But if he can do no better he may well adopt the simpler method first described.

Keeping Corn In Cribs.

During an ordinary season corn can be safely kept in almost any kind of a crib that will prevent the ears touching the ground and keep off the rain. Last year, however, was an exception, and much corn was damaged in pens during the winter and spring. Many ears were found to be rotted by July, and others were soft and unfit for market. To prevent a recurrence of this trouble the Orange Judd Farmer advises as follows:

The pens should this season be built in a dry place. All damaged ears should be thrown in the back end of the wagon bed when husking and picked out before unloading. If allowed to remain, they will not only injure surrounding ears, but may start the entire crib to rotting. If taken out now, they can be used as feed for cattle, and thus be of some value. When husking is completed, cover the rail cribs without delay and see that the cover turns water. If heavy rains should come this fall before the cribs are covered, much injury might result. Only a part of the average corn crop is kept in rail cribs, but this year it will take much extra room, which, in most places, can be easiest supplied by the use of fence rails.

Mulching Rhubarb.

When the ground is frozen in winter, the plants should be mulched about eight inches deep with strong manure from the horse stable. This advice is given in The National Stockman, as is also the following:

Rhubarb to succeed well must have this mulching, and there is little danger of getting the soil too rich in this way. Leave the mulching on in the spring, and the plants will make a strong, vigorous growth and will require no other cultivation during the season, as the mulching holds moisture and keeps out the weeds. This mulching should be repeated each winter. If it is omitted, you may expect a light crop of rhubarb to follow. If the rhubarb crop has been a failure, it will pay to try mulching it this winter.

The Althouse Valley.

The Althouse valley, in southwestern Oregon, says The Irrigation Age, is a well irrigated section, largely devoted to the production of hay. Comparatively little grain is grown there, but fruits, garden truck and hay always command good prices at the various mining camps in the vicinity. That part of the state has long been known as a rich gold placer mining region, and considerable activity is manifest in the development of mining enterprises.

New Measuring Gate.

A patent has been allowed on a new measuring gate, the invention of a Colorado genius. This gate can be either placed as a fixture in a ditch or can be used as a portable instrument, a suitable frame being placed in each ditch and lateral to receive it. It is claimed that the gate is adapted to everyday use in an ordinary ditch and can be used by any one who is unacquainted with the manner of measuring water.

THE HOME OF PAYNE.

DWELLING PLACE OF THE AUTHOR OF THE MOST FAMOUS BALLAD.

Lucy Cleveland Writes Feelingly About the Last Place That John Howard Payne Ever Knew as His "Home, Sweet Home."

"You ought to see it, lady!"

My quaint Amagansett charioteer pointed with his whip in the direction of an antique mansion half hidden in the shadows that the elm trees threw across its portal.

I had driven over to old East Hampton for an autumn afternoon's pleasuring along its elm embowered street of 100 years. Stretching from one antique windmill to another, each the somber guardian of graves, each the warden of the old village cemeteries, this grand old Main street of East Hampton unrolls its green ribbon of verdure the length of the little town and tempts the tourist to a lazy, lovely loitering in the sherry colored sunset in the sanguine air of seas. Afar the boom of the infinite ocean called. The arms of the old windmills tipped with the last tapestry of day, yearning aloft above the little graveyards, suggested the forever beyond the scattered white line of frozen sorrow far below.

"Yes, you ought to see it, mum!" And, "mum" consenting, my charioteer stopped at the antique threshold of the East Hampton dwelling. It was the house where John Howard Payne, author of the ballad that has sung itself into the heart of the world, passed his boyhood.

It is a modest two story dwelling, standing a little way back from the village street, of frame, shingled and gable roofed. Though it has received, from time to time, some smart adornment, the old house keeps its ancient, soothing spell as you face it from the main street. I know of nothing so quaint out of old New England. On one side of the doorway a board placard, weather beaten by time, mellowed by the years, fingered by the masses and pecked at by the little birds flying out for aye from their home, sweet home beneath the old gray eaves. The quaint placard tells you that within are

The town clerk,
The Bank of East Hampton,
The village notary,

and, as I learned afterward,

The undertaker
and
The furniture dealer,

all in one piece, or in one person—the genial owner today of the old house by the wayside.

Step in—but you won't go far afield or afoot, for the old staircase blocks the way. It winds and beckons up. It is thoroughly Revolutionary. It winds up so that you wonder it doesn't go off at once and play a tune. Ah, you are in the upstairs now! The house is a double house, as we say. But then all the old dwellings of long ago were "double." Did you ever think of that? "Home, sweet homes" and married loves and hearthsides. Not apartments, like pianos, on the installment system; not skyscrapers attempting that old plain of Shinar's tall ambitions; not "homes" whence you sallied to get your very dinner and when you got back thanked God up 13 flights that you didn't die from menus and messes. But it is down stairs in the kitchen that the most charming bit is found. This kitchen seems older than the Revolution. It is Cinderellan. In one moment, as you step across its threshold, you are transported with a fairy waft and a fairy wand into the days and the ways that are older than that dear Mother Goose—into the days of Mother Wise. Mother Wise made all the fairy stories in the beginning, do you know? And Mother Wise lived in Egypt 6,000 years before we opened our wise eyelids. And Mother Wise knew Cinderella by heart and by head and wrote down all about her dear little slipper in the vocabulary of the Pharaohs, older than the great pyramid.

As you step into the antique kitchen in the house of John Howard Payne you almost expect to see an ancient Egyptian stalk around the corner and Cheops' sacred pussy cat in a hieroglyphic attitude on the hearth. How quaint—how quaint it is! Didn't I hear little Cinderella's laugh and see those dear little plump hands clapped together with joy? And is that glow flooding window and wall the silver ether that floats around the fairy and dissolves, slowly, in a revolving, radiant rainbow, into colors that the fairy takes and stars in the blue of her eyes and the frank, fresh cherry of her lips?

Really it is all so unreal that it frets you to be told that that is a Revolutionary musket hanging over the old, old fireplace. You mistook it for a club that those grand old Bible fellows brandished when they went down into Egypt and had a fight. How pert and new 1776 is!

It is sorrowful to think that, after he closed the latch of his old sweet home and heard for the last time the clink of the closing door and went out to face the world, John Howard Payne had no home.—Lucy Cleveland in New York Home Journal.

A Strong Room.

At Eltham, the late Colonel North's seat, there is said to be one of the strongest of strong rooms in the world. Not only were his gold and silver ware stored here, but special arrangements were made for the security of the jewels of lady visitors during the nights of their stay. The strong room is floored with cement many feet thick and walled all round with mighty blocks of granite.

Weighing Living Fish.

A visitor at the aquarium who had wondered how they managed to get the weight of a live fish learned that that was really a very simple thing to do. The fish is put into a pail of water, which is weighed with the fish in it. Then the fish is taken out and pail and water are weighed without it.—New York Sun.

Skeletons With Tails.

A discovery of wonderful interest to the followers of the Darwinian theory of evolution was made not long since near the little village of Smaloa, Mexico, while workmen were preparing the ground of a new coffee plantation. This wonderful ethnological find consisted of hundreds of skeletons of what some believed to be a prehistoric people of a very low order of intelligence. Each of the skeletons is provided with the bones of a long, thick caudal appendage, which in life turned up, like a squirrel's tail.—St. Louis Republic.

Blooming Health . .

secured to every woman by the use of

Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggists. Write for Medical Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Few People Have Eyes Alike

Fully nine-tenths of those who wear glasses have different vision in each eye; sometimes it is a decided difference, in others only a slight variation.

A CARELESS EXAMINATION will fail to bring out this defect. The same lense will be fitted to both eyes, and headaches and eye strain are the results. WE TEST EACH EYE SEPARATELY. SELECT PROPER LENSES, ADJUST GLASSES TO SUIT BOTH EYES.

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No. 4 West Main Street. Massillon, Ohio.
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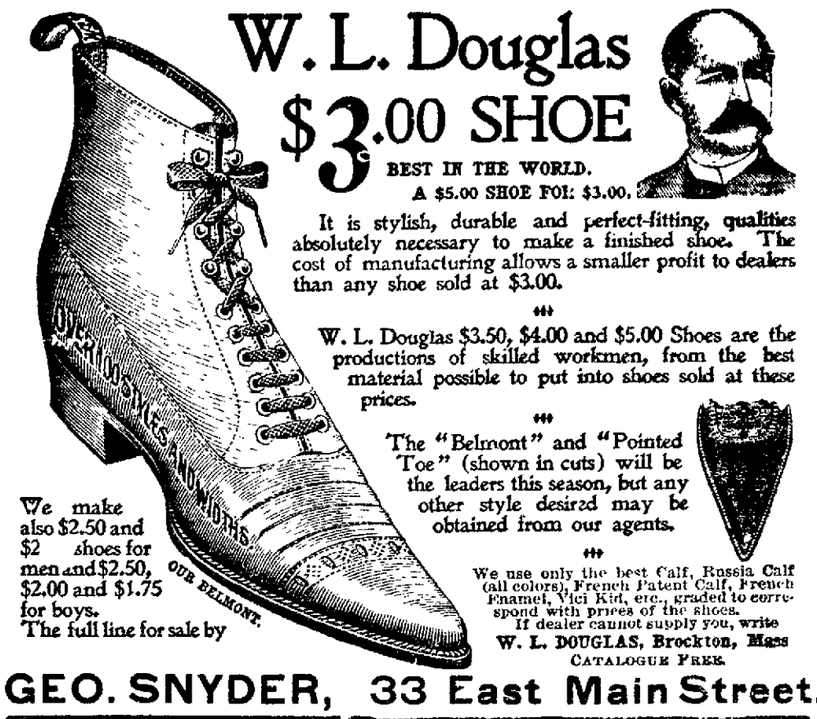

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys. The full line for sale by

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes. If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

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Massillon, O.

HOT OR COLD

If it is live news that is needed, look for it in THE INDEPENDENT.

No other paper that reaches Massillon contains closing market reports until the following day.

No other paper carries telegraph news to 3 p. m.

It Sets the Pace

Think it over

And you'll readily see how it will be possible to freshen up the parlor and bedroom.

A chair here, a table there to replace those worn or wearing out, makes a great difference in a room.

It isn't the quantity, but quality of furniture in a room which makes it artistic.

We Sell Artistic, Good, Strong and Durable Furniture at Economical Prices.

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT, COME AND SEE.

FORCED SALE PRICES

Will Continue in Force Until After Invoicing.

Goods have been so thoroughly advertised that it seems unnecessary to say more, further than that, we can supply for a short time nearly every article advertised as special. A delayed shipment of Dining Tables have the floor until January 1st Price about ⅓ less than regular. We extend to one and all the compliments of the season.

Benedict's WHITE PALACE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

'TWAS A FAMILY AFFAIR

The Two Mrs. Jenkinses Quarrel in a Church.

RESULT OF A RELIGIOUS CRAZE.

Mrs. Darner Becomes Insane—A Lawyer at New Philadelphia Indicted for Stealing a Calf, Chickens and Horse Feed—The Local Option Question at Sugar Creek.

A special election was held in Sugar Creek township on Saturday to decide the question of local option. The election was advertised to be held on the sixteenth of January, but through some mistake the package of tickets delivered to the emissary of the township on Friday were marked with the date of Jan. 8th, 1897. On Tuesday some of the trustees were at the county seat to consult the prosecuting attorney as to the legality of the election. Prosecutor Pomerene is to render a decision as soon as possible.

Mrs. Sarah Darner, of Salem township, Columbiana county, is suffering from a violent attack of insanity, which is supposed to have been the result of religious excitement. She had been attending a series of Methodist revival meetings, held at a church in her neighborhood, and the fever of her religious zeal was such as to unbalance her mind. She became so violently boisterous that her friends were obliged to send her to an asylum.

The Tuscarawas county grand jury has just been in session for five days at New Philadelphia. A great many cases were disposed of, but none was more serious than that of a lawyer, Mr. Orson Tusk, who had been accused of stealing from a farmer one calf, numerous chickens and untold quantities of horse feed Mr. Tusk was unable to vindicate his honor, although he denies the charge. His indictment has caused much gossip.

Mrs. John Jenkins and Mrs Henry Jenkins were attending a revival which is being held in the Methodist church at Hiett, O., when Mrs John, being incited thereto by some strange and sudden excess of feeling, rose from her seat and accused her sister in-law, Mrs. Henry, of stealing her chickens. Mrs. Henry denied this charge with vigor, but in the wordy contest which followed, Mrs. John got the upper hand, and the feelings of both ladies were being wrought up to their highest pitch, when a constable appeared upon the scene and arrested them both on a charge of fighting in church. The chicken stealing affair was left unsettled, while the two Mrs. Jenkins's were fined $50 and costs

CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR RATCHFORD

NEWMAN, Jan. 20.—M. D. Ratchford we desire to congratulate you on your successful campaign for the presidency of the U. M W. of A, and we trust your administration will prove a great benefit to the miners of America. We realize the fact that you are entering upon your duties under rather adverse circumstances, but we feel that with your solemn, conservative judgment you will prove yourself equal to the emergency. The friction that was manifested in the recent convention, and the difference of opinion on this, the home district, make things to begin with very unpleasant. We hope the joint meeting of miners and operators will be harmonious and that the price question may be adjusted to the best interests of all concerned. We look upon the nine cents per ton differential as being fair and equitable, and have no doubt of the willingness of the Massillon operators paying it, providing the Jackson county operators pay it, for the price of both coals in the market justifies that price.

James Archibald completed his services as grand juror at Canton Friday evening returning home Saturday.

Mrs. Joshua Davis, who underwent an operation at the Canton hospital three weeks ago, returned home Friday feeling well and everything points to a permanent care.

The Rev. James Lister, of North Lawrence, and the pastor of our village church for a number of years, has decided to make his future home in Cleveland, four members of his having resided there for some time past. The Rev. Mr. Lister will be missed by a great many of our people.

The church choir and Sunday school arranged a complete surprise for their organist, Miss Margaret E. Findley, last Friday evening. About seventy people assembled at her home, and after the excitement had passed away presented her with a beabtiful present as an appreciation of her services at the organ. She thanked her donors as well as her excited condition would permit, and appreciates the token of respect very highly. The evening was then spent in games, singing ahd social conversation, the old people mingling in the games as they did many years ago. A repast was served to all present and at 2:30 all dispersed to their respective homes, feeling that it was well to be there Miss Maggie Davis, of Massillon, was in attendance, and added considerable mirth to the occasion.

LIVELY LETTER FROM ELTON.

ELTON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Peter Winkhart and baby have returned from a pleasant visit to her parents at New Cumerstown.. Mrs. E. M. Beck and Mrs. B. P. Baughman received notice Saturday that their Grandmother Blocker was dead. She died at Loyal Oak, O., and was in her ninetieth year Mrs. Temple and Miss Phillips were visiting in Canal Fulton last week...After long weeks of illness Mrs. Samuel Evrit is on the high road to health again The literary at Goat Hill is a great success, if large crowds are an indication. The performances are improving, likewise the debating class. Subject for debate next Friday night is, Resolved, that free silver and free trade have done more for the country than protective tariff...Mr. and Mrs. George Grohong will go to housekeeping on the home farm near Mt. Eaton in which Mr. Grohong has a large interest...Adam Burkholder is still confined to his bed...The grip has been taking whole families down, but no cases have been fatal yet...Mr. and Mrs C. E. McFarren will live with his parents, who will not be giving up their only son, but will, in addition, have a daughter to add happiness to the home.

FELL INTO THE GRATE.

LEESVILLE, Jan. 18.—William Spence, a resident of Leesville, was stricken with paralysis while kindling a fire on Wednesday morning. He fell face downward in the grate, where his wife found him, shortly after, terribly burned. Mr. Spence died in two hours from his injuries. He was 50 years of age and highly esteemed.

"DRYS" WIN IN SUGAR CREEK

WILMOT, Jan. 18.—The local option of Saturday brought victory to the "dry" element by a vote of 87 to 98. The count by precincts stands as follows: Beach City, wet 9, dry 14; Justus, wet 24, dry 46; Wilmot, wet 11, dry 23; Elton, wet 46, dry 15; total, wet 87, dry 98.

WEST BROOKFIELD LETTER

WEST BROOKFIELD, Jan. 18.—A series of revival services have been in progress in the M. E. church, the past week, and will continue this week The meetings are well attended, much interest is manifest and there is promise of much good being done. The meeting is in charge of the Rev. J. H. Barron, the pastor.

MT. EATON NOTES.

MT. EATON, Jan. 19.—J. J. Wampler was in Wooster Thursday R. A. Lucas, Ed Ruch, E. C. Numbers and A. N. Roth were in Canton, Tuesday ..Mrs. T. B. Thompson is some better at this writing ...Jonathan Beam is convalescent...A carpet rag sewing was held at John Seandervine's home, Saturday evening ...Mrs J. W Sransbury, of Orrville, visited in town Wednesday, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Samuel Graber Samuel Graber was in Wooster Monday

THE NEWS OF BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, Jan. 21.—"Earl King" left on the train this morning and when he returns the probabilities are that he will bring a wife with him. The permit has been published for quite a while...S. B Peters and family have moved into the Catholic parsonage, since the attempt to dynamite the church. It is thought best to have some one residing near the church Considerable stealing has been going on north of the village, in Stark county. Quite a number of smokehouses have been emptied of their entire contents. Jacob Thornburg states that they took 16 pieces from his place...Fred App, J. Reihn and O. W. Keefer went to Zoar, last evening, to hear the band play...A petition has been circulated among the Republicans of Bolivar and vicinity requesting an election in order to determine by ballot who shall be the next postmaster at this place under the incoming administration. It seems to meet with general favor all around...The social given by the Masonic Fraternity was a complete success The K of P lodge gave a private supper a few evenings ago.

BEACH CITY NEWS.

BEACH CITY, Jan. 21.—Walter Winfield and family have returned from an extended visit to Garretsville, O Mrs. Lydia Baltzly visited in Canton and Massillon several days last week W. W. Glenn is traveling for the Ax flour mill. Everyone speaks highly of Crystal flour O. A. Shelter, our jolly landlord, is visiting in Hicksville. Per Lee Welty, of Canton, spent Sunday with his mother Mrs. J. M. Ramsay and daughter visited in Canal Dover Last Thursday Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crites, on the 10th inst., a son...Fred Haas, of Strasburg, was in town on business on Tuesday...A number of the K. P. boys attended the banquet at Bolivar, Saturday, and report a royal good time .Calvin Shisler is visiting relatives in northern Ohio Alf. Crites is able to be out again; he was confined to the house quite awhile with a broken leg Mr. Gaskell, of Canton, was a visitor in town on Tuesday. He is looking up a suitable location for a new industry... The K. of P. lodge are contemplating building a hall. E. J. Schlafly is visiting relatives in Indiana...The annual election of the Trescott Canning Company was held the 15th inst. and resulted as follows: President, Mr. Trescott: vice-president, F. M. Frederick, secretary, Walter Winfield: treasurer, J. M. Ramsey; directors, Jacob Muskhoff, Seward Shisler, and Alf. Crites.

ALMOST A CENTENNARIAN.

STANWOOD, Jan. 21.—Joseph Cully, an old and respected citizen of Sugarcreek township, Wayne county, died Saturday, aged 97 years...Albert Shilling, who was so terribly injured some time ago, has almost recovered. E. G Krause & Co. have struck a four-foot vein of coal on D. Short's farm ..Adrian Myers has been suffering for a week from an attack of pleuri y....The Christsan Endeavor Society will meet every Sunday evening at the church.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan 21.—The suit of Wm. Young vs. Mrs. Morganthaler and Mrs. Tish Myers came off Thursday and Friday. The plaintiff won the case and Mr. Young is entitled to his share in the coal interest of the Young farms. Mrs. S. W. Fulton, J. P. Jones and J. J. Mossop went to Massillon Saturday... A spark from the flue lit on Wm. Higginbottom's house roof and ignited it on Saturday morning. Fortunately the fire was discovered in its beginning and extinguished Taylor Clay visited our village on Friday The pond of William Schuckers is the spot where blushing maids and gallant lads meet on evenings to test their fleetness and agility on ice It is rumored that Cupid's darts may be seen there glimmering in the moonlight .. Thomas Lister has rented the Burton farm and will occupy the same in a few weeks. James Lister, his father, will move to Cleveland in the near future... Abe Eberly, of Akron, died Saturday evening very suddenly. His remains were brought to this place on Tuesday and laid in Pleasant View cemetery. Funeral services were held at 10 a m. Tuesday at the Mennonite church...Walter Mullins came down from Wooster Monday...Miss Clapper, of Massillon, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hippert.

VERY MUCH MIXED.

What the Resident Coal Operators Think About Things.

The mining situation in Ohio has never been so complicated as it is at present, and the differences between operators and miners are even more strained since the national convention, which closed at Columbus on Saturday. The failure of the state operators to confer with the Mine Workers' committee at Columbus, today, displays a determination on the part of the former to wholly ignore the action of the convention, and, as President Ratchford stated on Saturday, the chances for the operators conceding the demands of the men are slim.

A leading mine owner of this city said today that under no consideration would our local operators pay a rate other than one recognizing the nine cent differential which has always existed between Ohio and the Pittsburg district. This stand is also taken by all thin vein districts in Ohio and the Pittsburg rate will never otherwise be paid here.

There is a general impression, apparently, that a gentleman of color exists in some wood pile, and the responsibility, it seems, is attributed to the Hocking valley. As Hocking has classed itself with thick vein districts it demands a differential of nine cents under Massillon and other thin vein districts, which means that the latter should, unconditionally, pay the Pittsburg rate. This state of affairs will result in the operators of the Massillon, Jackson, Coshocton and other districts waiting for definite action in the Hocking district, then offering to pay its rate.

FINAL ACTION OF MINERS.

National Convention Changed Resolutions and Elected Officers.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18. — The United Mine Workers of America adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the wages of all day labor advance in proportion to the mining rate.

"Resolved, That the Jackson, Massillon, Coshocton, Carroll and Tuscarawas and No. 6 of Columbiana county demand 9 cents per ton differential over the Hocking valley."

These resolutions were amended by striking out Tuscarawas and Carroll counties and the words "other low coal fields" inserted.

"Resolved, That the above scale go into effect on Feb. 1."

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted: President, M. D. Ratchford, Ohio, vice president, John Kane, Indiana; secretary, W. C. Pearce; executive board, J. H. Kennedy, Indiana; R. L. Davis, Ohio; Patrick Dolan, Pennsvania; Fred Dilcher, Ohio; Henry Stephenson, West Virginia, and James Carson of Illinois.

P. M. McBride, W. C. Webb and Cameron Miller were elected delegates to the next Federation of Labor national convention

The next convention is to be held in Columbus.

The operators refused to meet the miners in conference today, owing to different resolutions adopted at the sessions. Finally charges were made.

First, the demand of the convention that the new scale of prices go into effect February 1 was rescinded. Second, the resolution prohibiting settlements by districts was rescinded, and the entire matter of prices was placed in the hands of the district presidents and the national executive board Third, it was decided to use every effort to secure an advance in the mining rate from DeArmit of the Pittsburg district

WHAT MR. RATCHFORD SAYS.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18 —In the national miners' convention, before adjournment, M. D. Ratchford said that the operators of the Massillon district had informed him that they would pay the nine cents differential providing the Jackson county operators paid the same increase. He knew that the Massillon miners were out on a strike, and expressed the opinion that it would cause trouble to fix two rates along the same railroad. The C., L. & W. road and the Wheeling & Lake Erie road miners ought to have an increase for the work performed, but he wanted the increase to be effective from the Ohio river to Tuscarawas county. However, the convention ought to understand that this could only be secured after a fight.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have invented a great many valuable things. They were the first to make brooms by machinery; the first to put up seeds in little packages; the first to manufacture cut nails. Now they are out with a method of curing dyspepsia by resting the stomach. Their remedy is knows as the Shaker Digestive Cordial. It supplies food in an artificially digested form and at the same time aids the digestion of other foods in the stomach. In other words, by the use of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, a dyspeptic virtually gets along without the use of his stomach until it is restored to its natural strength and vigor. A single 10 cent bottle will oft-times give marked reltef. Get a bottle from your druggist and try it.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Caster Oil.

Have you earache, toothache, sore throat, pains or swellings of any sort? A few applications of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil will bring relief almost instantly.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy of 35 head of good cows and a good milk route; also complete outfits of farm implements etc. Average monthly profits $100.00 per month. Reason for selling, poor health. Edward C Fox, Marion, O.

Cure your cough and prevent consumption by using Dr. Huntington's Cough Cure. 25c. Cupples, West Side druggist.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—London prices were all down this morning and traders here jumped on the market. The reasoning was that with the spread of the pesti ence Europe would be frightened and stop investing here and restrict trading. It seems to us the troubles of India are good things for America meaning reduced productions in India and increased demand for American products, especially cotton and cereals, with London and Berlin still borrowing money in vast sums. There is not the usual fear that European money would be withdrawn here. There are not many stocks here for sale, and we think the short interest has been increased this morning. There are some signs that the Bank of England will reduce the rate tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 —Wheat in both domestic and speculative markets is dull, which has made the market almost featureless the past few days. The statistical position of wheat is stronger than at any time for years, and is a fact that all the claims made by the bulls have been fully realized, as later developments have proved. Legitimate conditions surrounding wheat are the strongest for many years. At present, however, these factors have been placed in the background and traders losing sight of this have been influenced by bank failures and financial disturbances, which certainly put a quiet feeling on legitimate speculation and causes a feeling of uneasiness and temerity to become impregnated in the minds of the public. When the general public withdraws its support from any speculative commodity it generally results disastrously to the latter. The advance was fought so bitterly and successfully that some of the strongest friends of wheat became discouraged and threw overboard their share of the holdings and either withdrew from the market or sold short, and this created a bearish sentiment among all local traders, and the market has had a tired appearance for some days. As soon as the export business shows signs of improvement and the public turns its attention once more toward the wheat pit, we think we may look for higher prices than we have yet had. Total clearances of wheat and flour, 325,000 bushels. Northwest cars 212 against 218 last year. Just before the close shorts covered, which resulted in about 1 cent advance from the low point. Cars tomorrow, 20

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	79½	80¼	79⅛	80⅛
July	75¾	76½	75⅝	76⅝
Oats				
July	18⅝	18¾	18½	18⅝
May	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18
Corn.				
July	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
May	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
Pork				
May	7 95	8 02	7 95	8 02
Lard.				
May	4 07	4 07	4 05	4 07

TOLEDO, Jan. 20. — [By Associated Press]—Wheat, 92½.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, January 20 1897

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	90
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	17-18
Corn	25 26
Barley	40
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-40
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	13 16
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions,	35-40
Apples,	20 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	9
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-12
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 91@92c; No. 2 red, 90@91c; spring wheat, 85@90c.

CORN—No 2 yellow ear, 26½@27c; No. 2 shelled, 25@25½c; high mixed shelled, 24@24½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 do, 23@23½c; extra No. 3 white, 22@22½c; light mixed, 20½@21c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $12.00@12.25; No. 2, $10.50@11.00; packing, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.25@8.75, wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 65@75c per pair, live chickens, small, 35@45c; dressed, 9@11c per pound; live ducks, 65@75c per pair, dressed, 14@15c per pound; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound, dressed, 13@14c; live geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair

GAME—Pheasants, $4.50@5.00 per dozen; quail, $1.15@1.25 per dozen; rabbits, 15@20c per pair, squirrels, 10@15c; wild turkeys, $1.50, prairie hens, $6.50@7.00 per dozen; whole deer, 12@13c per pound; saddles, 18@20c.

BUTTER Elgin prints, 23½@24c; do, creamery, 22@23c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@19c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York full cream, 11½@11½c new Ohios, full cream, late make 9½@9¾c new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 10@11c; Ohio, Swiss, in tubs, 11½c Swiss, in square blocks, 10½@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15@16c; southern, 14@15c; storage, 11@13c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19

CATTLE—Supply on Monday fair; 65 cars on sale; market slow and 10c to 15c lower; receipts today light, market steady We quote prices: Prime, $4.75@4.80; good, $4.25@4.50; tidy, $4.00@4.25; good butchers, $3.70@4.00, fair, $3.25@3.50; feeders, $3.60@4.00; bulls, stags and cows $2.00@3.60; bologna cows, $3.00@3.50; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@40.00

HOGS—Supply on Monday fair, 40 double deck loads on sale; market fairly active; receipts today fair; market steady. We quote prices Prime light and best medium weights, $4.65@4.70, common to fair, $4.60@4.65; heavy, $4.40@4.50; roughs, $2.25@3.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair, 22 cars on sale, market steady on sheep, 15c lower on lambs; supply today fair; market steady. As quote. Prime, $3.85@4.00; good, $3.70@3.80, fair, $3.20@3.50; common, $2.40@3.00; culls, $1.00@2.00. Lambs—Choice, $4.90@5.15; common to good, $3.75@4.75, veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, $5.00@4.00.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE!

Astonishing Record of the Great Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's celery compound has never yet failed to cure.

Where all other medical treatment has failed to relieve, Paine's celery compound has succeeded time and time again.

John W. Boyd, of Mishawaka, Ind., says of his own case:

"Last winter I was taken down with a very severe attack of nervous and muscular rheumatism, so bad that I could not lie down, sit up, or stand, without the most excruciating pain. I was all the time under the care of two of the best physicians of the place, but I did not improve. I took different rheumatic cures and used an electric battery a half hour each day for ten days, without any relief.

"Finally I concluded to try Paine's celery compound, and to my surprise after using one half a bottle I was able to get out and vote on election day, and before I used the whole bottle I went to work, and have worked every day since I have gained 20 pounds in weight and am feeling first rate.

"My wife has also been taking it for nervousness, and thinks that there is nothing like it We both recommend it to all of our acquaintances, and you are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit, for it truly worked wonders in my case"

And Paine's celery compound is working just such wonders in every state, county, city and village of the country today.

The reader must know some one who has tried it. Ask that person if he or she was not at once benefitted!

Don't let a dealer palm off anything else on you, however; for there is as much difference between Paine's celery compound and all the ordinary sarsaparillas, tonics, nervines and compounds as as there is between an electric motor and a boy's windmill.

There is power to cure in Paine's celery compound.

Marry This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made a $1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick, I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared $10, the second week I cleared $1 25 I expect to run up to $25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A M Fritz Station A, St. Louis, Mo, and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home.

Miss Tina W.

A Chance to make money.

In the past three months I have cleared $660.75 selling dish Washers. I did most o the work, my brother helped some. I expect to do better next month, as every dish washer sold advertises itself, and sells several more; I don't have to leave the house. People hear about the dish washers and send for them, they are so cheap. Any lady or gentleman can make money in this business, as every family wants a dish washer. Any of our readers who have energy enough to apply for an agency can make from $8 to $10 per day. You can get full particulars by addressing the Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Try it and publish your success for the benefit of others. C A D

How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due, I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz of Station A, St Louis, Mo, would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filler; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan and a pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very nearly every house. And in four months I paid off the mortgage. I think I can clear as much as $200 a month. If you need work you will do well by giving this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two cent stamps—write at once. John G. N.

That Wonderful Churn.

I want to add my testimony to the list of those that have used the Lightning Churn. It does all that is claimed for it; you can churn easily in one minute and get a large percentage more butter than with the common churns I never took the agency for anything before, but so many of my neighbors wanted churns that I ordered 30 and they are all gone. I think in a year every farmer will have a Lightning Churn, in fact they can't afford to be without one as they make so much more butter and a good little bit of money can be made in every township selling these churns. By writing to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., you can get circulars and full particulars about the churn. A. READER.

Farm For Sale.

116 1/100 acres of well improved land will be sold at public sale Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897 at one o'clock p. m. Said farm is located two and three-fourth miles west of Navarre, Stark county, O., one and one-half miles from Justus, and three miles from Beach City. Terms one-third cash as follows: One hundred dollars on day of sale balance on April 1, 1897; one third in one year, April 1, 1898; balance in two years April 1, 1899.

PETER A. BACH,
Executor of the estate of
Jacob Bach, deceased.

Free Treatment and Medicine

DR. DUNCAN,

Ear, Nose, Throat and Lung Specialist, late of the New York Nose, Throat and Ear Hospitals,

Has permanently located at No. 424 W. Tuscarawas street, next door to Y. M. C. A building, Canton, Ohio.

To prove the value of his treatment,

Beginning Wednesday, Jan. 20,

and continuing for the remainder of the week, the doctor will treat all persons applying, absolutely free of charge, including medicine and surgical operations such as removal nasal polypi, adenoids, enlarged faucal and lingual tonsils, hypertrophies, diseased auricles, straightening deflected septums, etc.

The doctor attempts no cases that he cannot cure or materially benefit.

The doctor will put in a special chair on Diseases of Women and Children immediately after expiration of free treatment.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p m.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, January 23, 1897,

at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Tuscarawas, county of Stark, and state of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Known as and being part of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 12, and as lot No. 1 on map or plat of Howett's out-lots, containing one acre of land (mineral coal underlying said lot excepted). Being same premises conveyed to John Price by Peter and Caroline Kolla by deed, recorded in volume 305, page 444, Stark county records. Appraised at $125.00.

Tract No. 2. Being part of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 12, and bounded as follows. Beginning 6667 feet westwardly from the southeast corner of said quarter section and northwardly from said 6667 feet, 409 feet and 1 inch, and being the beginning of the boundary of the land hereby conveyed and running northwardly 81 feet 1 inch, thence eastwardly 267 feet 3 inches, thence southwardly 81 feet 1 inch, thence northwardly 267 feet 3 inches, to place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land. Appraised at $80 00.

Tract No 3. Being a part of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 12: Beginning at a stake 513 feet northwardly from the southeast corner of said quarter section and running eastwardly 150 feet, thence westwardly 150 feet, thence southerly 150 feet, thence easterly 150 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 22,500 feet, more or less. Appraised at $375.00.

Terms of sale, cash,

JACOB A. POORMAN,
Administrator of the estate of John Price, deceased.

EGGERT & MCLAUGHLIN, Attorneys.
December 22, 1896.

Divorce Notice.

Charles Hahn, whose residence or whereabouts is unknown, will take notice that the undersigned, Ida L. Hahn, has this day filed her petition for divorce, alimony, change of name and custody of a minor child. The said Charles Hahn will take further notice that said petition charges him with gross neglect of duty, extreme cruelty, abandonment and fraudulent contract, and that said petition and the matters therein contained will be for hearing in six consecutive weeks from this date.

IDA L. HAHN.
By Robert H. Folger, her Attorney.
Massillon, Ohio, December 24th, 1896.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before this meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the Massillon Savings & Banking Company, in the City of Massillon, on Tuesday, the second day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALEY
Secretary.

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